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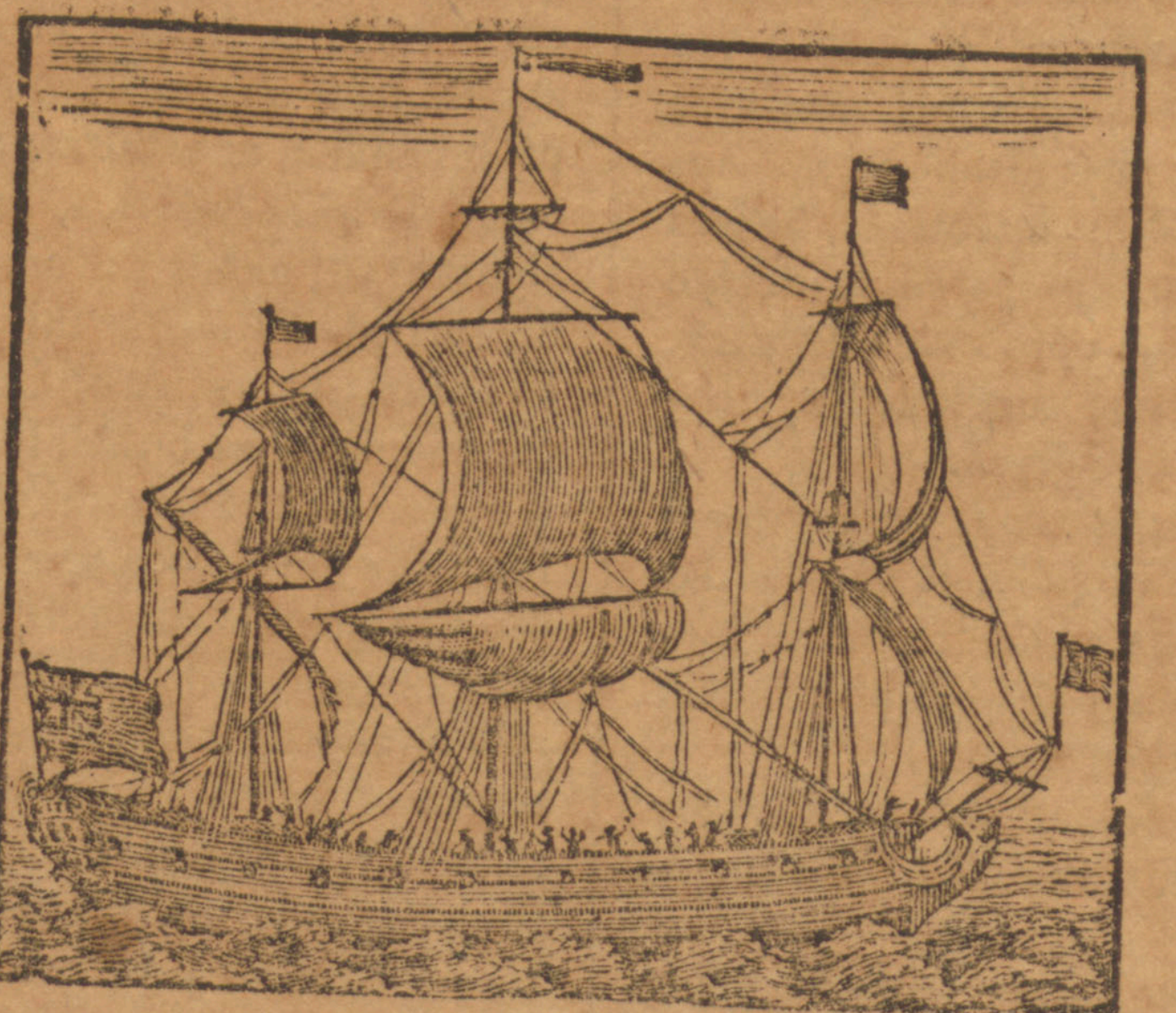

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1774.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,

GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,

INFORMS the public, and very particularly and gratefully thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto encouraged the partnerſhip between him and JOHN CARNAN, that the ſaid partnerſhip is now diſſolved: All perſons indebted thereto are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to ſaid HUGHES, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame, at their former ſhop the corner of Market and Gay-ſtreets, where he ſtill continues the buſineſs on his own account, in its moſt extenſive branches, and humbly ſolicits the countenance and cuſtom of his friends, and the public in general, whoſe kind favours will be thankfully acknowledged by a ſteady obſervance of their commands, and his utmoſt ſkill uſed in the execution thereof.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for old gold, ſilver, and watches.

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of July next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington County, Weſt New Jerſey, within four miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing on Ancocus Creek, and ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia: The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings, are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 30 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to CHARLES READ.

DANIEL ELLIS,
CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of likely brown HORSES, full 15 hands high, one five, the other ſix years old, warranted ſound: They are well broke, both to a ſingle and double carriage, and are good ſaddle horſes. Enquire at JOHN HALE's ſtables.

THE partnerſhip of LILLEY AND MULLEN having expired the tenth day of April laſt, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by JAMES MULLEN, at his ſtore in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county: Likewiſe all perſons that are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired immediately to pay off their reſpective balances to ſaid JAMES MULLEN, or to JOHN WENTZ, tavern-keeper, in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county (who has part of the accounts in his hands at preſent) or otherwiſe they will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of a Lawyer, without reſpect of perſons.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 15, 1774.

IN the month of March laſt the ſubſcriber ſent out a number of carpenters and labourers, to build houſes and clear and incloſe fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give leaſes thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the land.——The ſituation and quality of theſe lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio, or Great Canhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Wincheſter, in Virginia, May 23, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1ſt of July next,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 3009 acres, ſituate on and near Back Creek, in Frederick County, Virginia, about twelve miles from Wincheſter, on the road leading to the Warm Springs, whereon are newly erected an extraordinary good ſaw-mill, on a never failing ſtream, which has alſo every convenience for a griſt mill, with two ſmall dwelling-houſes and a barn: There are on ſaid land about 110 acres of bottom ground, fit either for meadow, corn or hemp; 6 acres of upland cleared; about half of the land is tolerable good for wheat or other grain, and extraordinary well timbered with oak and pine: About half of the land, with the ſaw-mill, is now rented on a leaſe of ten years, at £50 Virginia currency, per annum: The above place is laid off for two tenements, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. Any further deſcription of the premiſes, the ſubſcriber apprehends to be unneceſſary, being convinced that thoſe perſons intending to purchaſe will be governed by their own judgment of the eſtate, and not by his mere deſcription of it, which will effectually obviate any partiality on his part, as well as any ill natured and groundleſs aſſertions of envious neighbours, who ſometimes, under the maſk of religion and friendſhip, take a pleaſure in endeavouring to depreciate the property of their neighbours. The ſubſcriber is particular in this point from having ſuffered an injury of this kind from a perſon in a neighbouring county, who knows very little of the ſubſcriber's concerns, and never ſaw any part of the above land.——Reaſonable credit will be given to the purchaſer, and the ſubſcriber may at any time be ſeen and treated with at his houſe, at the ſign of William Pitt, in Wincheſter.

MESHACH SEXTON.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES and Co. or ſaid maſter on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

N. B. Good RICE juſt imported and to be ſold. Enquire as above.

New-Port, May 29, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana Hundred, Newcaſtle county, a likely black MARE, about ſix years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in her forehead, half a hog mane, ſhort ſwitch tail, a lump on her neck near to her near ſhoulder about the ſize of a muſket bullet, both her hind feet hath a little white, the one with a ring round it and the other with a little white behind. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, ſhall receive a reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief, and FOUR DOLLARS for the mare, with reaſonable charges, paid by

CONRAD GRAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Chanceford townſhip, York County, Pennſylvania, on the 21ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant man named MICHAEL GALLAGHER, about 28 years of age, and 5 feet 3 inches high, pock marked and much freckled, has ſhort curled fair hair, and a ſmall ſpeck or pearl on one of his eyes; had on when he went away, a good whitiſh coloured fly coat, lined with old cloth of a darker colour, an old green jacket patched in the ſides, a pair of home made check trowſers patched, a pair of half worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a ſmall fur hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BOHANNAN.

Salem, May 21, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife JANE hath eloped from me, I therefore warn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS ROWELL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, on the 28th of May, an Iriſh boy named JOHN JOHNSON, a houſe-carpenter by trade, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, long legs, a long red face, and black hair; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, ſtriped jacket, new leather breeches, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of pumps, and a wool hat. Whoever takes him up ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DIETERICH HEIP.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to have any thing to do with him at their peril.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1774.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons of this city, about the 24th of laſt month, a black COW, about 6 or 7 years old, a good deal of white in her face, a white ſpot on the top of her ſhoulder, and a long white ſtreak under her belly. Any perſon who has found ſaid cow, and will bring her to GEORGE KNER, baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

◆ ◆ ◆

Extract of a letter from Weſterly, May 19th, 1774, addreſſed to the COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE *in* BOSTON.

Gentlemen,

WITH mingled concern and indignation the Committee of Correſpondence for this town have ſeen an act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.

Rome deſigning to deſtroy the city of Carthage, barbarouſly required of the Carthaginians that they ſhould forſake their city and remove their habitations twelve miles from the ſea: the conſideration of the inveterate hatred occaſioned by the long and bloody wars which had ſubſiſted between Rome and Carthage, the remembrance of ſeveral hundred thouſand Romans killed in thoſe wars, and ſeveral hundred towns plundered by the Carthaginians is ſome excuſe for the Roman ſeverity.

But the cruel and unnatural treatment which the town of Boſton has received from Great-Britain, will admit of no kind of palliation; the metropolis of a moſt affectionate and loyal colony, which in all the wars of Great Britain hath glorioſly ſupported the Britiſh intereſt in America, and even by their wiſe and vigorous efforts made a conqueſt which gave peace to Europe, is now threatened with deſtruction, for no other cauſe but becauſe the people have bravely determined not to become ſlaves.

We have long felt for the town of Boſton: We heartily ſympathize with our brethren upon this alarming occaſion: We are much pleaſed with the noble firmneſs with which this cruel edict is received in Boſton! We highly approve the meaſures taken by the town, and are entirely of opinion that the joint reſolution of the colonies to ſtop all importations from and exportations to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, until the act is repealed, will infallibly produce the deſired effect.

The country which we poſſeſs, bleſſed be God, affords every neceſſary of life: We are morally certain that with the common bleſſings of Heaven upon our induſtry and frugality, we can live comfortably without importing a ſingle article from Britain or the Weſt-Indies: And we are equally certain that neither England or the Weſt-Indies can ſubſiſt long without us. Their own preſervation therefore will compel them to do us juſtice.

This horrid attack upon the town of Boſton we conſider not as an attempt upon that town ſingly, but upon the whole continent. We are therefore determined to uſe our whole influence for the ſupport of the town of Boſton in the ſame manner as if the attack had been made in the metropolis of this colony. And we doubt not but the other colonies will conſider this arbitrary and tyrannical edict in the ſame light, and heartily unite with the friends of liberty in Boſton in ſupport of the common cauſe.

That infinite wiſdom may direct and preſerve all the colonies, is the ardent prayer of.

(Sign'd by the Committee of Correſpondence)

Extract of a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for Portſmouth, *dated May 19, 1774. to the Committee of Correſpondence for the town of* Boſton.

"WE think the late act of Parliament to ſhut up the port of Boſton of a moſt extraordinary nature and fatal tendency; adminiſtration are taking every method to diſunite the colonies, thereby to render the noble oppoſition to their arbitrary and deſtructive meaſures abortive: We hope a firm union of all the colonies will ſtill ſubſiſt and that ſuch a plan may be deviſed and reſolutely purſued by all, as may prevent the cruel effects of this act.

We heartily ſympathize with you, under your preſent difficult and alarming ſituation.—We will exert ourſelves to carry any plan into effect which may be concerted by the colonies for the general relief.—We ſincerely wiſh you reſolution and proſperity in the common cauſe, and ſhall ever view your intereſt as our own, and are with the higheſt eſteem, &c."

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES *and* GILL.

THIS country never yet ſaw a time, in which, the people—and of courſe their FATHERS and REPRESENTATIVES ought to *ſtand more firm* and play the man. Never was there a time in which a wiſe, upright and ſteady Council of the Land was more neceſſary to our common ſafety. —A weak and puſillanimous Counſellor at this period may do more miſchief than many wiſe and intrepid ones will be able to remedy in an age.

Let us throw aſide perſonal attachment and private connexion; let us conſider the evils which we may do by a bad choice—evils that it will never be in our power to correct, tho' we weep tears of blood.

If we have ever given our ſuffrages for wicked, baſe or unworthy characters, let us now repent of that great ſin, and make the beſt reparation to our injured brethren and poſterity, that we have now power and opportunity, by giving our voices to none, but ſuch who have underſtanding integrity and zeal to guide the Commonwealth—in this ſtorm of power and oppreſſion.—Should we be careleſs and unconcerned, indifferent or inactive, at this ſeaſon, we not only endanger the great ſhip of the ſtate, in which our treaſures are laden;—but let us bear weightily on our mind, that we are all embarked in one common bottom—lives and fortune, children and poſterity muſt be overwhelmed and ſink in caſe of ſhipwreck.

Let none of us therefore, make ſhipwreck of our conſciences, leſt we not only periſh in this world—but *moſt miſerably periſh* in that which is to come.

AN OLD COMMONER.

LETTER II.

To THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my deſign to travel through all the miniſterial manœuvers reſpecting us, ſince the commencement of the preſent reign. It is not neceſſary. Sufficient, I truſt, it will prove, to lay before you ſuch a ſeries of correſpondent facts, as will thoroughly convince you,—that a plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciouſly adhered to, unchanged even by frequent changes of miniſters, unchecked by any intervening gleam of humanity, to ſacrifice to a paſſion for arbitrary dominion, the univerſal property, liberty, ſafety, honour, happineſs, and proſperity of us, unoffending, yet devoted Americans—And that every man of us is deeply intereſted in the fate of our brethren of *Boſton.*

If ſuch a ſeries is not laid before you, the combined force of which ſhall tear up by the roots, and throw out of your boſoms, every lurking doubt, cenſure me as an enthuſiaſt too violently warmed by a ſenſe of the injuſtice practiſed againſt my beloved country.

The danger of a father's life once racked words from a dumb ſon. Worſe than death in my view threatens our common mother. Pardon, therefore, a brother's imperfections.

Amidſt a volume of inſtitutions called regulations—wrong at firſt—corrected into other errors —again corrected—ſtill requiring regulation—and remaining after all their editions, if not like *Draco's* codes of blood, yet codes of plunder—confounding by the intricacy and multiplicity of their inventions—and confiſcating for having confounded*—appears the fourth of *George* the Third, chap. 15th, ſtiled, "An act for granting "certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plan- "tations in *America,* &c." This was the firſt comet of this kind, that glared over theſe colonies ſince their exiſtence. Here firſt we find the commons of *Great-Britain* "giving and granting" our money, *for the expreſs purpoſe* of "raiſing a revenue in *America.*"

We, buſy in guiding our ploughs, felling our timber, or ſailing in the circuits of traffic preſcribed us, and ſtill veering like bees to their hive, with millions of our gains, to *Great-Britain,* the center of our toils by land and ſea, poor harmleſs huſbandmen and traders? ſcarce obſerved the blow given us. Our hearts filled with confidence by contemplating the pleaſing images of her generous diſtinguiſhed virtues, from the ſplendour of which, in our judgment, thoſe of ancient *Greece* and *Rome* hid their diminiſhed heads—ſuſpicion could find no entrance. We ſaw, in the preamble, ſomething of the uſual forms "for extending and ſecuring navigation and commerce," were lulled into ſecurity, nor could ſuppoſe the ſtroke was aimed at our vitals. An infant that had tottered along a directed walk in a garden, and loaded with flowers had preſented them to a mother, would as ſoon have expected to be knocked down by her.—

Not long were we ſuffered to enjoy our tranquillity. The 5th of *George* the third, chapter the 12th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act, quickly followed. By this, reciting the former act, the commons of *Great-Birtain* "gave and granted" duties, ſo called, of our money on almoſt every piece of parchment, vellum or paper to be uſed in theſe colonies, and declared every inſtrument of writing without a ſtamp to be void. Tax gatherers of a new kind were appointed to collect theſe duties. The petitions of our aſſemblies, previous to its paſſing, on notice received of the deſign, aſſerting our rights, and ſupplicating a reſpect for them, were treated with contempt. You remember the time and its diſtreſs. You behaved as you ought.† Convinced that a people who *wiſh* to be free, muſt *reſolve* to be free, you aboliſhed the "abominable thing"—and proceeded in your uſual buſineſs without any regard to the illegal edict obtruded upon you.

Permit me to add two obſervations, relating to remarkable attendants on the taxation comprized in that act, the memory of which is perhaps grown faint, from length of time, in ſome minds.

By the ſtatutes granting ſtamp duties in *England* or *Great-Britain,* eſpecial caution has been taken, that nothing more ſhould be levied upon the ſubject, under any pretence whatſoever, than the duties themſelves. Theſe words run through thoſe acts—"That the officers ſhall receive the ſeveral "duties—and ſtamp and mark the vellum, parch- "ment, and paper. &c. *without any other fee or* "*reward*—which ſtamp or mark ſhall be a ſuffi- "cient diſcharge for the reſpective duties, &c."

(For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page)

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* "*Omitting the immenſe increaſe of people, by natural population, in the more northern colonies, and the migration from every part of* Europe, *I am convinced the whole commercial ſyſtem of* America *may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, and you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited. Improper reſtraints have been laid on the continent in favour of the iſlands. You have but two nations to trade with in* America. *Would you had twenty! Let acts of Parliament in conſequence of treaties remain, but let not an* Engliſh Miniſter *become a* Cuſtom-houſe Officer *for* Spain, *or for any foreign power. Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general good of the whole.*" Mr. PITT's Speech.

† "*I rejoice that America has reſiſted. Three millions of people, ſo dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to conſent to be ſlaves, would have been fit inſtruments to make ſlaves of the reſt.*" Mr. PITT's Speech.

LONDON, *April* 18.

Authentic PROCEEDINGS *of the* BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. Roſe Fuller made a motion, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the duty on tea imported into America, in order to ſee whether a repeal of that act will not be neceſſary before the ſecond Boſton bill paſſes. He prefaced his motion with a long ſpeech in favour of repealing the act.

He was anſwered by Mr. Cornwall, who ſpoke a conſiderable time againſt the motion.

The other ſpeakers were Lord Beauchamp, Lord North, Colonel Barre, Mr. E. Burke, Solicitor General, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Dowdeſwell, &c.

The chief arguments uſed in favour of the motion were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all the diſturbances in America.

The arguments on the other ſide were, that it was not proper time now, neither did they think that the repeal of the tax would anſwer the end propoſed.

After a warm debate, the Houſe divided between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the members were, 49 for the motion, 182 againſt it.

The gallery doors, both at top and bottom, were locked all day and no ſtranger admitted.

April 21.] Lord North preſented to the Speaker ſeveral extracts of letters, and the third Boſton bill, "for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay." The bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge aroſe, and obſerved, that it breathed nothing but a ſpirit of deſpotiſm throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic ſyſtem which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deſerved every act of injuſtice adminiſtration had hitherto deviſed to inflict on them, if they were ſuch *creatures*, ſuch mean, abject wretches, ſuch *tame, willing ſlaves*, to ſubmit to the preſent bill; that the propoſed mode of trial was the moſt extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the perſons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boſton; and ſure to force them to make ſuch a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North ſaid, that the propoſed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one to be ſolely dependent on its operation on the eventual conduct of the Boſtonians; for he wiſhed and hoped, there would be no occaſion for enforcing it; that tho' it was aſſerted, with ſome degree of confidence, that there were letters received from Boſton, of good credit, which ſaid that the town was ready to make reparation to the Eaſt-India Company for the loſſes they had ſuſtained; he was ſorry to inform the Houſe, that there was authentic information received yeſterday, that on the laſt day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boſton with tea on board, and that the mob had aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, gone on board this ſhip, and deſtroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that without ſome ſuch law as the preſent, the ſoldiery would be rendered entirely uſeleſs, and their ſituation muſt be terrible indeed; if they refuſe to perform their duty or obey their ſuperiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, on all probability, equally liable to ſuffer.

Previous to the queſtion being delivered to the Chairman, Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its ſeveral out-lines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; ſaid, in particular, that he propoſed that offenders ſhould be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that juſtice could not be had there, that in that caſe, they ſhould be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public. He informed the Committee, that it was intended to ſend four regiments of foot to Boſton; that General Gage was to be inveſted with the civil and military command of the province; and in conformity to this arrangement, Governor Hutchinſon had already taken his paſſage for Europe.

Colonel Barre ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, ſpirit, and ability. He ſaid he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be eaſily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragooned out of them, and ſcorned to be ſlaves; that if the General muſt go, he ſhould carry the ſword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the preſent Governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Solicitor General obſerved, that the objection raiſed to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly conſidered; that it was an eſtabliſhed ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reaſon, policy and juſtice; that in a recent inſtance, the caſe of the Suſſex ſmugglers it had been found neceſſary; and that their crimes and that of the Boſtonians were in a great manner ſimilar.

Captain Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of General Gage. He urged many powerful reaſons againſt bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of Governor Hutchinſon, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and ſaid, the public were very little indebted to him at either ſide of the Atlantic.

Mr. T. Townſhend agreed with Capt. Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the perſonal character of Governor Hutchinſon, on whom he beſtowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeſwell contended warmly againſt the motion, and took it in ſeveral lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the Captain relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinſon. He meant not, he ſaid, to reflect on Gen. Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but ſince he was to go, he wiſhed he had been ſent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means ſparing of ſimilies ſuited to an univerſity education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Iſis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally againſt the bill, but wiſhed that tender conciliating meaſures might be adopted, and ſaid, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was ſtill far from being ſufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a queſtion of ſo much delicacy, and ſo great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient meaſures would be the ſummit of folly, if not puſillanimity; that the inhabitants of Boſton were in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and deſerved puniſhment ſuited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, and to be printed for the uſe of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the ſecond reading of the bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſet's Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the ſaid bill, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *May* 26.

ON Tueſday laſt the Hon. the Houſe of Burgeſſes came to the following reſolution, which was to be forthwith printed and publiſhed:

"This Houſe being deeply impreſſed with apprehenſion of the great dangers to be derived to Britiſh America from the hoſtile invaſion of the city of Boſton, in our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, whoſe commerce and harbour are, on the 1ſt day of June next, to be ſtopped by an armed force, deem it highly neceſſary that the ſaid 1ſt day of June be ſet apart by the members of this houſe as a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interpoſition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens deſtruction to our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart and one mind, firmly to oppoſe, by all juſt and proper means, every injury to American rights; and that the minds of his Majeſty and his Parliament, may be inſpired from above with wiſdom, moderation, and juſtice, to remove from the loyal people of America all cauſe of danger from a continued purſuit of meaſures pregnant with their ruin.

"*Ordered*, therefore, that the members of this Houſe do attend in their places at the hour of ten in the forenoon, on the ſaid 1ſt day of June next, in order to proceed with the Speaker and the mace to the church in this city for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the Rev. Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Gawtkin to preach a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion."

Upon the Rev. Mr. Gawtkin's petitioning to be excuſed from complying with this appointment, the Rev. Mr. Price, chaplain to the Houſe, was directed to preach in his ſtead.

Friday, May 27. Yeſterday, between three and four o'clock P. M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore ſent a meſſage to the Hon. the Houſe of Burgeſſes, by the clerk of the council, requiring their immediate attendance in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

"I have in my hand a paper publiſhed, by order of your Houſe, conceived in ſuch terms as reflect highly upon his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it neceſſary for me to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly."

And this day, at ten o'clock, the Hon. Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes met, by agreement, at the long room in the Raleigh tavern, in this city, called the Apollo, when the following agreement was unanimouſly entered into by that patriotic aſſembly, in ſupport of the conſtitutional liberties of AMERICA, againſt the late oppreſſive act of the Britiſh parliament reſpecting the town of Boſton, which, in the end, muſt affect all the other colonies.

"We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the late repreſentatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived by the ſudden interpoſition of the executive part of this government, from giving our countrymen the advice we wiſhed to convey to them in a legiſlative capacity, find ourſelves under the hard neceſſity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen ſuch meaſures as in our opinion, are beſt fitted to ſecure our deareſt rights and liberties from deſtruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted againſt North America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great-Britain for ſecurity of our juſt, ancient, and conſtitutional rights, have been not only diſregarded, but that a determined ſyſtem is formed, and preſſed, for reducing the inhabitants of Britiſh America to ſlavery, by ſubjecting them to the payment of taxes, impoſed without the conſent of the people or their repreſentatives; and that, in purſuit of this ſyſtem, we find an act of the Britiſh parliament, lately paſſed, for the ſtopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boſton, in our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay, until the people there ſubmit to the payment of ſuch unconſtitutional taxes, and which act moſt violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharves erected by private perſons, at their own great and proper expence; which act is, in our opinion, a moſt dangerous attempt to deſtroy the conſtitutional liberty and rights of all North America. It is further our opinion, that as TEA, on its importation into America, is charged with a duty, impoſed by parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, without the conſent of the people, it ought not to be uſed by any perſon who wiſhes well to the conſtitutional rights and liberties of Britiſh America. And whereas the India Company have ungenerouſly attempted the ruin of America, by ſending many ſhips loaded with tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation, we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it ſtrongly to our countrymen, not to purchaſe or uſe any kind of Eaſt India commodity whatſoever, except ſaltpetre and ſpices, until the grievances of America are redreſſed. We are farther clearly of opinion, that an attack made on one of our ſiſter colonies, to compel ſubmiſſion to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all Britiſh America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unleſs the united wiſdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpoſe it is recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence, that they communicate with their ſeveral correſpondent committees, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the ſeveral colonies of Britiſh America, to meet in general congreſs, at ſuch place annually as ſhall be thought moſt convenient; there to deliberate on thoſe general meaſures which the united intereſts of America may from time to time require.

"A tender regard for the intereſt of our fellow ſubjects, the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going further at this time; moſt earneſtly hoping, that the conſtitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their conſent will not be perſiſted in, thereby to compel us, againſt our wills, to avoid all commercial intercourſe with Britain. Wiſhing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends the late Repreſentatives of Virginia."

The above was immediately ſigned by the Honourable the Speaker and all the members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes, as well as by a number of Clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who, after having maturely conſidered the contents of the aſſociation, did moſt cordially approve and accede thereto.

Extract of a letter from London.

"There is a perſuaſion here that America will ſee, without any interpoſition, the ruin of Boſton. It is of the laſt importance to the general cauſe that your conduct ſhould prove the opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and deſtroyed piecemeal, it is certain that every part, in turn, will feel the vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general ſlavery muſt enſue. The colonies ſhould never forget Lord North's declaration in the Houſe of Commons, that he would not liſten to the complaint of America till ſhe was at his feet. The character of Lord North, and a conſideration of what ſurpriſing things he has effected towards enſlaving this country, makes me own that I tremble for yours. Plauſible, deep, and treacherous, he has no paſſions to divert him, no purſuits of pleaſure to withdraw him, from the accurſed deſign of deliberately deſtroying the liberty of his country. A perfect adept in the arts of corruption, and indefatigable in the application of them, he effects great ends by means almoſt magical; becauſe they are unſeen. In four years he has overcome the moſt formidable oppoſition in this country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with terror. At the ſame time, he has effectually enſlaved the Eaſt-India Company, and made the vaſt revenue and territory of India, in effect, a royal patronage. Fluſhed with theſe ſucceſſes, he now attacks America; and certainly, if we are not both firm, united, and wiſe, he will triumph in the ſame manner over us. In my opinion, a general reſolution of the colonies to break off all commercial intercourſe with this country, till they are ſecured in their liberties, is the only adviſable and ſure mode of defence."

QUEEN ANN's COUNTY, (*Maryland.*)

At a meeting of a conſiderable number of the Magiſtrates and other moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Queen Ann's County, *at* Queen's Town, *on the* 30*th day of* May, 1774, *in order to deliberate upon the tendency and effect of the* Act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton.

DULY conſidering, and deeply affected with the proſpect of the unhappy ſituation of Great-Britain, and Britiſh America, under any kind of diſunion; this meeting think themſelves obliged, by all the ties which ever ought to preſerve a firm union amongſt Americans, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to make known their ſentiments to their diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton—And therefore, publiſh to the world,

THAT they look upon the cauſe of Boſton, in its conſequences, to be the common cauſe of America.

That the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, appears to them, a cruel and oppreſſive invaſion of their natural rights as men, and conſtitutional rights as Engliſh ſubjects, and, if not repealed, will be a foundation for the utter deſtruction of American freedom.

That all legal and conſtitutional means ought to be uſed by *all America*, for procuring a repeal of the ſaid act of parliament.

That the only effectual means for obtaining ſuch a repeal, they are at preſent of opinion is, an aſſociation, under the ſtrongeſt ties, for breaking off all commercial connections with Great-Britain, until the ſaid act of parliament be repealed, and the right *aſſumed* by parliament of taxing America, in all caſes whatſoever, be given up, and American freedom aſcertained and ſettled upon a permanent conſtitutional foundation.

That the moſt practicable mode of forming ſuch an effectual aſſociation, they conceive to be, a general meeting of the gentlemen, who are already, or ſhall be appointed Committees to form an American intercourſe and correſpondence upon this moſt intereſting occaſion.

That in the mean time, they will form ſuch particular aſſociations, as to them ſhall ſeem effectual, yet profeſſing themſelves ready to join in any reaſonable general one, that may be deviſed as aforeſaid.

That theſe ſentiments be immediately forwarded to be printed in the next Maryland and Pennſylvania Gazettes.

That Edward Tilghman, Soloman Wright, Turbut Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilghman Earle, James Holliday, Thomas Wright, William Hemſley, Adam Gray, Clement Sewell, Richard Tilghman, James Kent, John Kerr, James Boardly, and William Bruff, be a committee of correſpondence and intercourſe, until ſome alteration is made in this appointment, by a more general meeting. Atteſted by

JAMES EARLE, *Clerk of the Committee.*

BOSTON, *May* 26.

Yeſterday according to charter, the great and general Court or Aſſembly of the province met at the State Houſe, and after the gentlemen who had been returned Repreſentatives, were ſworn in and had ſubſcribed, they choſe for their Speaker the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; who being approved by the Governor, they choſe for their Clerk, Mr. Samuel Adams, after which, with the Governor and Council of laſt year, they proceeded to the old Brick Meeting-Houſe and heard an excellent ſermon on the 2d verſe of the 19th chap. of Proverbs, *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn.*

After an elegant entertainment, (at which were preſent with his Excellency, the gentlemen of the council, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Clergy, the officers (civil and military, and ſeveral other gentlemen) many loyal toaſts were drank, and guns fired from the ſeveral batteries.

In the afternoon the Honourable Commons Houſe of Repreſentatives, met and choſe in 27 gentlemen Counſellors for the year enſuing.

Next day his Excellency, according to his privilege by charter, rejected the following 13 of the number, viz. the Hon. James Bowdoin, Samuel Dexter, John Winthrop, Timothy Danielſon, Benjamin Auſtin, William Phillips, Michael Farley, James Preſcot, John Adams, Norton Quincy, Jerethmael Bowers, Enoch Freeman and Jedediah Foſter, Eſqrs.

This day his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes.

Gentlemen of the Council and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint me Governor and Captain General of his province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and my commiſſions having been read and publiſhed, I have met you for the election of Counſellors for the enſuing year; on which buſineſs you have been convened agreeable to your charter. And as that work is finiſhed, you will proceed as you ſhall judge fit, to the conſideration of ſuch other matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the firſt of next month. And you will be aſſured that I ſhall with pleaſure concur with you to the utmoſt of my power in all matters that tend to the welfare and proſperity of the province.

I make mention of the firſt of next month, becauſe I have the King's particular commands for holding the General Court at Salem, from that day, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his royal will and pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton.

The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being ſo lately conferred, and the time ſince I took it upon me ſo very ſhort, I have not at preſent any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the Provincial Treaſurer having informed me, that ſufficient proviſion is made for the redemption of the government ſecurities that are now, and will become due in June 1775, you will have no other burden upon you but to ſupply the Treaſury for the ſupport of government for the enſuing year.

T. GAGE.

Council Chamber, May 26, 1774.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 21.

We are informed that Governor Gage's commiſſion requires of the Council, before ſworn in, that they declare their aſſent to the extenſion of the ſtatute of Henry VIII. for tranſporting beyond ſea, for trial, perſons accuſed of certain crimes.

Since our laſt Capt. Chriſtopher Whipple arrived here from the river Miſſiſippi, via South-Carolina. He informs, that while he lay at anchor, about three miles from New-Orleans, a number of armed Spaniards came on board his veſſel, took poſſeſſion, and carried her to the town, where he, with the crew, and Joſeph Naſh, Eſq; of this place were committed to gaol, no cauſe whatever being aſſigned by the Spaniards for this very extraordinary procedure. Two thouſand dollars in caſh, and goods to the value of about four thouſand dollars, were on board the veſſel when ſeized. The goods and veſſel were ſoon after ſold at vendue, and Capt. Whipple ſet at liberty; and the hands with Mr. Naſh, being detained in gaol.—*Query.* As the Spaniards have frequently ſeized our veſſels, confiſcated our property, and confined great numbers of Britiſh ſubjects in their gaols, on the moſt frivolous pretences, in direct violation of treaty, is not the honour of the Engliſh nation concerned to check the inſolence of thoſe haughty Dons? And would not the wiſdom of a Britiſh ſenate be as honourably directed in obtaining ſatisfaction for ſuch flagrant acts of injuſtice, as by perſiſting in their vain endeavours to enſlave three millions of loyal Americans?

NEWPORT, *May* 23.

At a town meeting called and held at New-Port, in the colony of Rhode Iſland, the 20th day of May, 1774.

HENRY WARD, Eſq; Moderator.

Voted, That we have the deepeſt ſenſe of the injuries done to the town of Boſton, by the act of parliament lately paſſed for putting an end to their trade, and deſtroying the port: And that we conſider this attack upon them as utterly ſubverſive of American liberty; for the ſame power may at pleaſure deſtroy the trade and ſhut up the ports of every colony in its turn; ſo that there will be a total end of all property.

Voted, That we will unite with the other colonies in all reaſonable and proper meaſures, to procure the eſtabliſhment of the rights of the colonies upon a juſt and permanent foundation; and particularly, in caſe the other colonies ſhall, upon this alarming occaſion, put a ſtop to their trade to Great-Britain and the Weſt Indies, that we will heartily join with them in the meaſure.

Voted, That the Committee of Correſpondence for this town, immediately tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions to the Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton.

Voted, That the Committee of Correſpondence for this town, immediately ſend a copy of the above reſolutions to each town in this colony.

A true copy: Witneſs,

William Coddington, *T. Cl.*

The above votes were paſſed in a very full meeting, and 'tis with great pleaſure we inform the public, that there never appeared a more univerſal ſpirit, firmneſs, and determined reſolution, to ſtand by and ſupport our brethren of Boſton, againſt the diabolical miniſterial plan of ſlavery; there being but one or two hands held up againſt every thing bearing the leaſt imaginable appearance of liberty.

'Tis propoſed that a number of gentlemen immediately form a company, for carrying on the woollen manufacture in this colony, in the moſt extenſive manner; there being quite wool enough raiſed here to cloath the inhabitants.

We hear the people of Connecticut are about exhibiting a *glorious* example of patriotiſm, by raiſing a large ſum of money for the ſupport of thoſe perſons in Boſton, who may become ſufferers by the horrid act for blocking up that port; alſo that the New-Yorkers were to have a meeting laſt Wedneſday to agree on ſome plan for putting a ſtop to trade till the port of Boſton be reſtored to the ſame ſtate of freedom it was in before the late infamous act was hatch'd.

NEW-YORK, *June 2.*

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated the 21ſt May, to ſundry gentlemen in New-York.

"On the receipt of your letter by expreſs, on advice of the late tyrannical acts of parliament, we of the committee ſpeedily aſſembled and feaſted on the welcome repaſt. A general joy ſpread thro' the whole city, who had the moſt pleaſing reſentment of the noble and patriotic generoſity of our worthy brethren in New-York, who even prevented our ſolicitations for aſſiſtance. We are in the moſt aſſiduous and vigorous motion here—have ſent circular letters to every town and diſtrict in the province, and tho' we have not had time to receive anſwers from diſtant towns, we have this day received from an inland town a full declaration of their reſolution to ſtand by us with their lives and fortunes——another topic for Wedderburne to harangue upon! The Britiſh merchants themſelves have already begun to anticipate our non-importation agreement, which will be thoroughly confirmed by a brig which ſailed yeſterday for London, with countermands and letters enough, expreſſive of the general ſenſe of the colonies, as far as we have been able to collect it.

The friends of government (viz. deſpotiſm) here, finding their patron Hutchinſon, in the deepeſt diſtreſs, have been handing about an addreſs to him, applauding his virtue and public ſpirit, declaring his letters quite harmleſs, and imploring his interceſſion with his Majeſty on their behalf, at leaſt that the port might be opened, ſome of them having talked loudly of giving largely to the ſum propoſed to be raiſed by them to compenſate the Eaſt India Company's loſs in their tea: but this project drags heavily.—Tho' Mr. H. ſent word to the town, that in caſe they would pay only the firſt coſt of the tea, he would engage that every thing elſe ſhould be made eaſy. They abſolutely tremble with a dread of the junction of the colonies, and a ſuſpenſion of trade with Great Britain, which, at this critical ſeaſon muſt bury the authors of this complicated treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the peace and ſecurity of the nation, in the ruins of their own ſcheme.

"It is given out here, by ſome of the crew—that your Chamber of Commerce, have written letters to Chambers, offering if he will be eaſy, and return, they will pay him for his tea, and provide him the command of a good ſhip. But this report gains no credit here."

It may be depended upon that Mr. William Jones of Briſtol, intending this ſummer for Boſton, engaged a ſhip, and went down to the manufacturing towns to engage a cargo for her to bring out with him; and on his return homewards he met with the Boſton port bill, which influenced him, at conſiderable expence, to contadict all orders. Theſe diſappointments, with the many countermands and letters declarative of the preſent diſpoſition of the coloniſts in general, muſt throw the manufacturers into a worſe conſternation than any thing of the kind that has ever yet happened; as all ranks and degrees of men can now plainly perceive the deſigns of adminiſtration.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure our readers, that as far as our intelligence has hitherto extended (ſince the news of the Boſton port bill) that is from New-Hampſhire to Williamſburg in Virginia, it appears by all our letters and advices, that all our colonies breathe the ſame ſpirit, and ſeem actuated by one ſoul; and that it appears to be the general ſentiment, that the man is unworthy the name of an Engliſh American, who would heſitate one moment to prefer death to the ſlaviſh ſubjection demanded by the Miniſtry and Parliament of Great Britain.

The late Governor Hutchinſon, with his ſecond ſon and daughters, were to ſail from Boſton for London laſt Friday, in the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Callahan.

We hear from Anguilla, that there has been a great mortality in that iſland, which had carried off a number of the inhabitants, among the reſt his Honour Lieut. Governor Roberts. That iſland has been remarkably unhealthy ſince the two Spaniſh ſhips were ſtranded on that coaſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *June. 6.*

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

SIR,

As many people are deſirous to know what ſteps were taken by the inhabitants of this city, on the late application made to them by their brethren of Boſton, upon receiving the act of Parliament for ſhutting up their port; and as it is reaſonable that in a matter of ſuch general concern to the liberties of all, the inhabitants of the different counties of this province ſhould be made acquainted with the proceedings of the metropolis, that they may approve or diſſent from them, as they ſhall ſee cauſe; you are therefore requeſted to publiſh the following articles, viz.

At a meeting of between two and three hundred of the reſpectable inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia at the City Tavern on Friday evening, May 20, 1774.

AGREED,

THAT a Committee be appointed to correſpond with our ſiſter colonies.

That John Dickinſon, Eſq; William Smith, D.D.* Edward Pennington*, Joſeph Fox, John Nixon*, John M. Neſbit, Samuel Howell*, Thomas Miſſlin*, Joſeph Read, Thomas Wharton, jun.*, Benjamin Marſhal, Joſeph Moulder*, Thomas Barclay*, George Clymer*, Charles Thomſon*, Jeremiah Warder, jun.* John Cox*, John Gibſon*, and Thomas Penroſe, compoſe the Committee of Correſpondence until an alteration is made by a more general meeting of the inhabitants.

That the Committee be inſtructed to write to the people of Boſton, that we truly feel for their unhappy ſituation, that we conſider them as ſuffering in the general cauſe, that we recommend to them firmneſs, prudence and moderation, and that we ſhall continue to evince our firm adherence to the cauſe of American Liberty.

That the above reſolutions be tranſmitted by the Committee to the other colonies.

That the Committee be inſtructed to apply to the Governor to call the Aſſembly of the province.

That they be authoriſed to call a meeting of the inhabitants when neceſſary.

On the day following, thoſe gentlemen of the Committee whoſe names are marked thus * having met, the following letter was drawn up and ſigned by them, to be immediately forwarded by Mr. Paul Riviere to Boſton. Copies of it have alſo been tranſmitted to New-York, and moſt of the ſouthern colonies. The gentlemen of the Committee who did not attend at the firſt meeting were prevented by neceſſary buſineſs, but the proceedings of that meeting have been ſince fully approved by them.

A LETTER *from the Committee of the city of Philadelphia to the Committee of Boſton, ſent by Mr.* Paul Riviere, *May 21ſt*, 1774.

Gentlemen,

"We have received your very intereſting letter, together with a letter from the town of Boſton, and the vote they have paſſed on the preſent alarming occaſion; and ſuch meaſures have been purſued thereon as the ſhortneſs of the time would allow. To collect the ſenſe of this large city is difficult; and when their ſenſe is obtained, they muſt not conſider themſelves as authoriſed to judge or to act for this populous province, in a buſineſs ſo deeply intereſting as the preſent is to all *Britiſh America*.

A very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city was, however, aſſembled laſt evening, to conſult what was proper to be done; and after reading the ſundry papers you tranſmitted to us, and alſo a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence in New-York, the encloſed Reſolves were paſſed, in which you may be aſſured we are *ſincere*, and that you are conſidered as now ſuffering in the general cauſe.

But what further advice to offer you, on this ſad occaſion, is a matter of the greateſt difficulty; which not only requires more mature deliberation, but alſo that we ſhould take the neceſſary ſteps to obtain the general ſentiments of our fellow inhabitants of this province, as well as of our ſiſter colonies. If ſatisfying the Eaſt-India Company for the damage they have ſuſtained, would put an end to this unhappy controverſy, and leave us on the footing of conſtitutional liberty for the future, it is preſumed that neither you nor we could continue a moment in doubt what part to act; for it is not the value of the tax, but *the indefeaſible right of giving and granting our own money* (a right from which we can never recede) that is the matter now in conſideration.

By what means, the truly deſirable circumſtance of a reconciliation and future harmony with our Mother Country, on conſtitutional grounds, may be obtained, is indeed a weighty queſtion: Whether by the method you have ſuggeſted, of a general *non-importation* and *non-exportation* agreement, or by a general congreſs of Deputies from the different Colonies, clearly to ſtate what we conceive to be our rights, and to make a claim or petition of them to his Majeſty, in firm but decent and dutiful terms (ſo as that we may know by what line to conduct ourſelves in future) are now the great points to be determined. The latter method, we have reaſon to think, would be moſt agreeable to the people of this province, and the firſt ſtep that ought to be taken. The former may be reſerved, as our laſt reſource, ſhould the other fail; which, we truſt, will not be the caſe, as many wiſe and good men in the Mother Country begin to ſee the neceſſity of a good underſtanding with the colonies, upon the general plan of *Liberty* as well as *Commerce*.

We ſhall endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to collect the ſentiments of the people of this province, and of the neighbouring colonies, on theſe grand queſtions; and ſhould alſo be glad to know your ſentiments thereon. In the mean time, with ſincere fellow-feelings for your ſufferings, and great regard to your perſons. We are, &c."

N. B. Thoſe marked with * after their names ſigned the above letter, buſineſs and private avocations having prevented the reſt from attending.

Extract of a letter from one of the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, and one of the Committee of Correſpondence which conſiſts of nine Members, dated June 2, 1774.

"I Returned yeſterday from New-Brunſwick, where ſix of our Committee met. We anſwered the Boſton letters, informing them that we look on New-Jerſey as eventually in the ſame predicament with Boſton, and that we will do every thing which may be generally agreed on. We have ſigned a requeſt to the Governor to call the General Aſſembly, to meet at ſuch time as his Excellency may think proper before the firſt of Auguſt next.—Our Committee is well diſpoſed in the cauſe of American Freedom."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occaſion of this meeting;

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain, till the ſaid act be repealed, the ſame will preſerve North America and her liberties.

Resolved therefore, that the inhabitants of this city, will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate ſtop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a ſhort day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the ſaid act be repealed, and that ſuch aſſociations be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which ſhall refuſe or decline to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Meſſieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnſon, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chaſe, be a Committee for this city, to join with thoſe who ſhall be appointed for Baltimore town, and other parts of this province, to conſtitute one general Committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correſpond with Baltimore town, and other parts of this province, to affect ſuch aſſociation as will beſt ſecure American liberty.

From the KINGSTON JOURNAL *and* JAMAICA Univerſal MUSEUM.

Kingſton, April 4, 1774.

To the Printers *of the* Kingston Journal.

Gentlemen,

THE following minute was tranſmitted to us from the Truſtees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, by one of the laſt ſhips from that port, and at their requeſt, we deſire you to inſert the ſame in your next paper. We are, Gentlemen, Your moſt humble Servants,

THOMAS HIBBERT, ſen. and jun.

At a full meeting of the TRUSTEES *of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, Dec. 13th,* 1773.

AN account of the monies ſubſcribed and collected, in the iſland of *Jamaica*, for the uſe of this inſtitution, having been laid before the *Truſtees*, by Dr. JOHN MORGAN; it was *unanimouſly reſolved*—"THAT the worthy and reſpectable inhabitants of that iſland be requeſted to accept the ſincere thanks of this board, for the generous proofs, which they have given, on this occaſion, of that truly liberal and benevolent ſpirit, for which they have been long diſtinguiſhed; and that they may be aſſured their benefactions ſhall be faithfully applied for promoting the uſeful purpoſes of this ſeminary, and the names of the benefactors recorded in it with all poſſible gratitude and regard."

"The affectionate thanks of the Truſtees were alſo given to Dr. MORGAN for the great pains, zeal, and addreſs, with which he has conducted this collection;"— and it is ordered, that a copy of this minute, duly authenticated, be publiſhed in the Jamaica news papers.

Signed, in behalf of the Truſtees,

RICHARD PENN, Preſident.

A true Copy from the Minute;

William Smith, Provoſt of the College, and Sec. to the Board of Truſtees.

To the Printer *of the* Pennsylvania Packet.

OBSERVING in the Pennſylvania Packet of this day, a notification "that a number of "perſons compoſed of the members of all ſocieties "in this city met, and unanimouſly agreed, that it "would be proper to expreſs their ſympathy for "their brethren at Boſton, by ſuſpending all buſineſs "on the firſt day of the next month."—The people called Quakers, tho' tenderly ſympathiſing with the diſtreſſed, and juſtly ſenſible of the value of our religious and civil rights and that it is our duty to aſſert them in a chriſtian ſpirit; yet, in order to obviate any miſapprehenſions, which may ariſe concerning us, think it neceſſary to declare, that no perſon or perſons were authoriſed to repreſent us on this occaſion, and if any of our community have countenanced or encouraged this propoſal, they have manifeſted great inattention to our religious principles and profeſſion, and acted contrary to the rules of chriſtian diſcipline eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of order and good government among us.

Signed on behalf, and at the deſire of the Elders and Overſeers of the ſeveral meetings of our religious ſociety in Philadelphia, and other Friends met on the occaſion, the 30th of the 5th month, 1774.

JOHN REYNELL.
JAMES PEMBERTON.
SAMUEL NOBLE.

The bill to alter the conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is in ſubſtance, viz. The Council to be choſen no longer by the Houſe of Repreſentatives as the charter directs, *but by the King* in his Privy Council, and to ſubſiſt *during his Majeſty's pleaſure*. The Judges, Sheriffs, and Magiſtrates, to be choſen by the Governor and Council, with a power to the Governor to remove them without the advice of his Council. The manner of chuſing the Juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

Wedneſday laſt being the firſt day of June, when the cruel act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton took effect, many of the inhabitants of this city, to expreſs their ſympathy for their brethren ſuffering in the common cauſe, ſhut up their houſes and ſhops; the bells of Chriſt Church were muffled, and rung a ſolemn peal; the colours of the veſſels in the harbour were hoiſted half-maſt high; the houſes of worſhip were crouded where divine ſervice was performed; ſorrow, mixed with indignation, ſeemed pictured in the countenances of the inhabitants, and the city wore the aſpect of deep diſtreſs.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Inward Entries.

Brig Jerſey Packet, T. Daviſon, Miſſiſippi.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sloop Potomack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, N. London.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Sloop Succeſs, J. Bohanon, Virginia.
Schooner Cornelia, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola.
Schooner Charlotte, P. Parker, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Jenny, J. Forſter, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Jamaica.
Brig Ann, S. Smith, St. Kitts.
Sloop Betſy & Ann, P. Lightburne, Tobago.
Schooner Mary, J. Perott, St. Euſtatia.
Sloop Charming Betſey, J. Ingraham, Jamaica.

Outwards.

Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon.
Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.
Sloop Two Brothers, B. Burgis, St. Kitts.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Cork and Belfaſt.

Cleared.

Sch. Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua.
Sch. Sally, J. Alligood, Virginia.
Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, Liſbon.
Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, Liſbon.
Brig Betſy, S. Savidge, Jamaica.
Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, Jamaica.
Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, Liſbon.
Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Newfoundland.
Brig Norfolk, W. Caſtle, Virginia.
Schooner Induſtry, T. Seale, Caſco Bay.
Brig Neptune, J. Butcher, North-Carolina.
Brig Dolphin, R. Walker, Liſbon.
Brig Swift, S. Daviſon, Corke.
Sloop Polly, W. Shine, North-Carolina.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Schooner Tryall, J. Bradford, St. Kitts.
Brig Kingſton, J. Oliver, Granadoes.
Brig Marygold, R. Torrans, Hull.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Virginia.
Sloop Hope, N. Vallence, Surrinam.
Sloop Eliz. & Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix.
Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Ship Catharine, S. Hood, Jamaica.
Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.

◆

TO-MORROW MORNING,
At NINE O'CLOCK, at
JAMES LOUGHEAD's
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of Second-ſtreet,
Will begin the SALE of

ONE hundred pieces of callicoes, (extremely neat prints) Britiſh oznabrigs, Iriſh linens, muſlins, kentings, cyprus gauzes, cambricks and lawns; mens, womens, boys and girls cotton, thread and worſted hoſe; coloured and white threads; rough, caſtor and felt hats, &c. with a great variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
At his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, hath for SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat quality, conſiſting of printed cottons and callicoes, flaxen oznabrigs, linen and cotton checks and ſtripes, bed furniture, mantuas, durants, tammies, ſtriped and plain camblets, dorſetteens, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, black jacks, neat flowered tin quart mugs, writing paper, pepper, alſpice, rice by the caſk or leſſer quantity, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an Inſurance Office for ſhipping, as uſual.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the Riſing Sun, on Germantown Road, within 4 miles of Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named MICHAEL M'KINLEY, bought from on board the Minerva, Capt. Hill, from London, about two months ago: He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, check ſhirt and trowſers, a round hat, new ſhoes, but no ſtockings; wore his own hair, which was ſhort and of a lightiſh colour. It is imagined he will endeavour to paſs himſelf for a ſailor, therefore all maſters of veſſels are deſired not to carry him off, or they will anſwer the ſame at their peril. Whoever ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from John Green, in Second-ſtreet near Race-ſtreet, or

MARY NICE.

Wilmington, 4th 6th Month, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Wilmington; the Lot is 44 feet front on Shippen-ſtreet, extending 178 feet back to Orange-ſtreet, upon which it has a front of 66 feet: The whole is bounded north and ſouth by lots of Sarah Richardſon and Edward Tatnel: The houſe is built of brick, is two ſtories high, has ſeven rooms ceiled and plaſtered, and two cellars, in one of which is an arched vault, plaſtered and ſhelved; there is alſo a well of water near the kitchen door. The whole is encloſed with a board fence, is clear of ground-rent, and a convenient ſtand for buſineſs, being near the upper Market-houſe. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to

JANE FEARSON.

A WOMAN who is capable of performing all ſorts of COOKERY, would be glad to go out to dreſs dinners or ſuppers in gentlemens families. Enquire at John Krib's, in Fourth-ſtreet, three doors from the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY laſt Monday from the Commons, a ſmall dark red COW, has no white about her, a large bag, and gives a good deal of milk; ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Cow may be had, or brings her home, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, Blackſmith, in Seventh-ſtreet.

N. B. She is branded with the letters FOX, with a fire-brand, on the horn.

And “the commiſſioners ſhall take care, that the “ſeveral parts of the kingdom ſhall, from time to “time, be ſufficiently furniſhed with vellum, “parchment and paper, ſtamped and marked as “is directed, TO THE END, that the ſubjects, &c. “MAY HAVE IT IN THEIR ELECTION, *either to* “*buy* the ſame of the officers and perſons to be “employed, &c. at the uſual and moſt common “rates above the ſaid duties, or *to bring* their own “vellum, parchment, or paper to be ſtamped or “marked as aforeſaid.”‡

Was the Stamp-Act for *America* like thoſe ſtatutes? Judge. By this it is enacted “that the High “Treaſurer, or any three or more of the commiſ- “ſioners of the treaſury ſhall once in every year “SET THE PRICES, at which all ſorts of ſtamped “vellum, parchment, and paper ſhall be ſold, &c.”

The ſtamps were kept in *England*. Ship loads of “all ſorts of ſtamped vellum, parchment, and “paper” were ſent over to us. We had no *choice* either to take theſe or to carry other vellum, parchment, or paper to be ſtamped. We muſt not only have paid the certain duties impoſed, but the uncertain “prices,” which the commiſſioners ſhould pleaſe to “ſet” for the value of their “vellum, parchment and paper;” and “penalties and forfeitures” fell upon us, every ſtep we took, without paying theſe *impoſitions*. This ſurely was not only to be taxed by the parliament, but over again for the ſame articles and by the ſame commiſſioners.

Here ſome men, whoſe minds are ſtrongly impreſſed with ideas of equity, may aſk, if it is poſſible that even a Britiſh parliament ſhould ſo wantonly degrade us. It is as true, as that the port of *Boſton* is THIS DAY ſhut up.

The “forfeitures and penalties thereby impoſed were to be ſued for and recovered in any court of record, or in ANY COURT OF ADMIRALTY OR VICE ADMIRALTY, appointed or to be appointed, and having juriſdiction in the reſpective colony where the offence ſhould be committed, &c.”

THIS was no regulation of trade. The facts to be tried in any diſpute, muſt have ariſen on land—within the body of a county—as remote from admiralty juriſdiction on every conſtitutional principle, as a ſuit on a bond, or an ejectment for a freehold. Yet thus, by a few lines was the ineſtimable priviledge of trial by jury, to be torn from you and your poſterity. Thus the deciſion of the rights of property, not in controverſies between man and man, on the queſtion of “*meum vel tuum*,” where though wrung by oppreſſion, the wretched loſer might draw a degree of conſolation by reflecting that he had received ſome conſideration for the ſubſtance taken away, or at leaſt that a countryman gained his ſpoils—but in ligitations founded on rigid *forfeitures* and arbitrary *penalties*—was to be referred to the incorrupt tribunals of ſingle judges—appointed from another country—filled with its prejudices—holding their commiſſions during pleaſure—totally independant on you—claiming fees and ſalaries to be paid out of your money condemned by themſelves.§

If this be “wiſdom” it is not of that kind, the “ways whereof are *paſt finding out*.”

The act, thus revoked by you, received ſoon after a formal repeal in parliament. This was done by the 6th of George the third, chapter the 11th. Becauſe it was unconſtitutional, as we were not and could not be repreſented there? No. Becauſe it deprived “three millions” of loyal ſubjects of their darling priviledge of trial by jury, “the beſt preſervative of Engliſh liberty?” No. Becauſe “the continuance of the ſaid act would be attended with many inconveniencies, and might be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſts of” *Great-Britain*.

Cool, guarded expreſſions! breathing the true ſpirit of the modern philoſophy, ſo prevailing among the higher ranks in that poliſhed kingdom. How much care to avoid *inconveniences* and *detriment* to their own *commercial* intereſts! How ſovereign a contempt for all the agonies that bowed us down to the earth, while indignation, ſhame, grief, affection, veneration, and gratitude combated within our breaſts! They were adviſed to ſpeak peace to our ſouls, by nobly aſſigning an “*erroneous principle*,” for the repeal.‖ No. The freedom of *America* is the *Carthage* of *Great-Britain*—DELENDA EST. Let us repeal the act, but never reſign the principle on which it was founded.

One *generous* ſtep however they did take, becoming *Britons*. It demands our acknowledgements: Nor ſhould we withold them. Why will they not ſuffer us to thank them for other favours?

The repealing act ſpoke an indeciſive language, ſubject to comments, that might differ on different ſides of the *Atlantic*. We might have been too much agitated between hopes and apprehenſions. It would have been unkind to leave us in ſuch a ſtate of anxiety. It would have been unworthy of a free people, who were determined to ſubjugate another free people. *Parmenios* may ſteal victories. *Alexander* ſcorns it.

Therefore the ſame day, I think, in which they repealed the Stamp-Act, in the next chapter however, they *candidly* explained to us their ſentiments and reſolutions beyond poſſibility of a miſtake, by the “act for the better ſecuring the dependency of his Majeſty's dominions in *America* upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain*.”

“Lift up thine eyes round about, and behold: “all theſe gather themſelves together, AND COME “TO THEE: Thou ſhall SURELY CLOTHE thee “with them all, as with an ornament, and BIND “them on thee, as a bride doth.” Iſaiah chap. 49.

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‡ *5th and 6th Will. and Mar. ch.* 21. *30th G. 2d. ch.* 19. *and other ſtatutes.*

§ “*When the Jury have delivered in their verdict, and it is recorded in court, they are then diſcharged. And ſo ends the trial by Jury: A trial, which beſides the other vaſt advantages which we have occaſionally obſerved in its progreſs, is alſo as expeditious and cheap, as it is convenient, equitable and certain; for a commiſſion out of Chancery, or the Civil Law Courts, for examining witneſſes in one cauſe will frequently laſt as long, and of courſe be full as expenſive, as the trial of a hundred iſſues at* niſi prius; *and yet the fact cannot be determined by ſuch commiſſioners at all; no, not till the depoſitions are publiſhed and read at the hearing of the cauſe in court.*

“*Upon theſe accounts the trial by Jury ever has been, and I truſt ever will be, looked upon as the glory of the Engliſh Law. And, if it has ſo great an advantage over others in regulating civil property, how much muſt that advantage be heightened, when it is applied to criminal caſes! But this we muſt refer to the enſuing book of theſe commentaries: Only obſerving for the preſent, that it is the moſt tranſcendent privilege which any ſubject can enjoy, or wiſh for, that he cannot be affected either in his property, his liberty, or his perſon, but by the conſent of twelve of his neighbours and equals. A conſtitution, that I may venture to affirm has, under Providence, ſecured the juſt liberties of this nation for a long ſucceſſion of ages. And therefore a celebrated French writer,* (a) *who concludes, that becauſe, Rome, Sparta, and Carthage have loſt their liberties, therefore thoſe of England in time muſt periſh, ſhould have recollected that Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, at the time when their liberties were loſt, were ſtrangers to the trial by Jury.*

“*Great as this eulogium may ſeem, it is no more than this admirable conſtitution, when traced to its principles, will be found in ſober reaſon to deſerve. The impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, which ſecures both our perſons and our properties, is the great end of civil ſociety. But if that be intirely intruſted to the Magiſtracy, a ſelect body of men, and thoſe generally ſelected by the Prince, or ſuch as enjoy the higheſt offices in the ſtate, their deciſions, in ſpight of their own natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias towards thoſe of their own rank and dignity: It is not to be expected from human nature, that* the few *ſhould be always attentive to the intereſts and good of* the many. *On the other hand, if the power of judicature were to be placed at random in the hands of the multitude, their deciſions would be wild and capricious, and a new rule of action would be every day eſtabliſhed in our courts. It is wiſely therefore ordered, that the principles and axioms of law, which are general propoſitions, flowing from abſtracted reaſon, and not accommodated to times or to men, ſhould be depoſited in the breaſts of the judges, to be occaſionally applied to ſuch facts as come properly aſcertained before them. For here partiality can have litte ſcope: The law is well known, and is the ſame for all ranks and degrees; it follows as a regular concluſion from the premiſes of fact pre-eſtabliſhed. But in ſettling and adjuſting a queſtion of fact, when intruſted to any ſingle magiſtrate, partiality and injuſtice have an ample field to range in; either by boldly aſſerting that to be proved which is not ſo, or more artfully by ſuppreſſing ſome circumſtances, ſtretching and warping others, and diſtinguiſhing away the remainder. Here therefore a competent number of ſenſible and upright jurymen, choſen by lot from among thoſe of the middle rank, will be found the beſt inveſtigators of truth, and the ſureſt guardians of public juſtice. For the moſt powerful individual in the ſtate will be cautious of committing any flagrant invaſion of another's right, when he knows that the fact of his oppreſſion muſt be examined and decided by twelve indifferent men; and that when once the fact is aſcertained, the law muſt of courſe redreſs it. This therefore preſerves in the hands of the people that ſhare which they ought to have in the adminiſtration of public juſtice, and prevents the encroachment of the more powerful and wealthy citizens. Every new tribunal erected for the deciſion of facts, without the intervention of a jury (whether compoſed of juſtices of the peace, commiſſioners of the revenue, judges of a court of conſcience, or any other ſtanding magiſtrates) is a ſtep towards eſtabliſhing Ariſtocracy, the moſt oppreſſive of abſolute governments. The feodal ſyſtem, which, for the ſake of military ſubordination, purſued an ariſtocratical plan in all its arrangements of property, had been intolerable in times of peace, had it not been wiſely counterpoiſed by that priviledge ſo univerſally diffuſed through every part of it, the trial by the feodal peers. And in every country on the continent as the trial by the peers has been gradually diſuſed, ſo the nobles have increaſed in power, till the ſtate has been torn to pieces by rival factions, and Oligarchy in effect has been eſtabliſhed, though under the ſhadow of regal government; unleſs where the miſerable commons have taken ſhelter under abſolute monarchy, as the lighter evil of the two. And particularly, it is a circumſtance well worthy an Engliſhman's obſervation, that in Sweden, the trial by jury, that bulwark of Northern liberty, which continued in its full vigour ſo lately as the middle of laſt century* (b) *is now fallen into diſuſe;* (c) *and that there, though the regal power is in no country ſo cloſely limited, yet the liberties of the commons are extinguiſhed, and the government is degenerated into a mere ariſtocracy.* (d) *It is therefore, upon the whole, a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his poſterity and himſelf, to maintain to the utmoſt of his power this valuable conſtitution in all its rights; to reſtore it to its antient dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of property, or otherwiſe deviated from its firſt inſtitution; to amend it, wherever it is defective, and above all, to guard with the moſt jealous circumſpection againſt the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plauſible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this beſt preſervative of Engliſh liberty.*”

BLACKSTONE'S Com. 3d. vol. p. 378---381.

(a) Monteſq. Sp. L. xi. 6.

(b) Whitelocke of Parl. 427.

(c) Mod. Un. Hiſt. xxxiii. 22.

(d) Ibid, 17.

‖ “*Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the Houſes what is really my opinion; it is, that the* Stamp-Act *be repealed abſolutely, totally, and immediately; that the reaſon for the repeal be aſſigned,* becauſe it was founded on an ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE.”

Mr. PITT'S Speech.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of June inſt. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, two full equal and undivided fifth parts (the whole into five equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Second and Third ſtreets, containing in front, in the whole, 25 feet 9 inches, and in depth, 178 feet; bounded eaſtward with a lot formerly of William Maltby, now of Anthony Morris, ſouthward with Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with ground late of William Hudſon, and northward with the back end of Market-ſtreet lots, or Elbow-lane; ſubject to a proportionable part of the Widow's dower therein; late the eſtate of William Clare; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June inſt. at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of William Huſſey, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, in the whole, 12 feet 9 inches; bounded by meſſuages now or late of Joſeph Redman and Philip Syng, and by Water and Front-ſtreets aforeſaid; ſubject to the term of the natural life of a certain Capt. Thomas Bourne therein; late the eſtate of John Johnſon, and Rebecca his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 7th day of June inſt. at the houſe of Joſeph Price at the Pennſylvania Farmer, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three certain meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, being a corner of Vernon and Shippen ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-ſtreet aforeſaid 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet, more or leſs, which premiſes have the priviledge of a certain pump and well of water contiguous thereto; ſubject to a ground-rent of five pounds ſterling per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN TOLBERT and JANE his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Thurſday, the 9th of June inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-houſe, lot, wharf, and range of ware-houſes lately occupied by THOMAS MURGATROYD, in Water-ſtreet, the third door from Tun Alley, towards Cheſnut-ſtreet: The houſe hath a large front of 24 and a half feet on Water-ſtreet, including a convenient alley from the ſtreet to the wharf along the front of the ſtores, which are large and commodious for ſtoring all kinds of goods. The premiſes are ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. per ann. The ſituation is equal to moſt in the city for mercantile buſineſs, and commands a pleaſant view of the river. One third of the money will be expected immediately, and for the remainder the purchaſer may be accommodated with time, on giving approved ſecurity and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo a valuable unimproved lot on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, betwixt the old Roman Chapel and Major Gordon's lot, containing 24 and three-quarters feet front, and 220 feet back. This lot is equal in ſituation to any in Walnut-ſtreet. Indiſputable titles will be made.

April 28, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcribers, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the eleventh of July next,

SUNDRY valuable WATER LOTS, adjoining to George-Town, on Potowmack River, Maryland; well ſituated for wharfing.

CHARLES BEATTY,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, Jun.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the firſt of this inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county, a young black MARE, 4 years old, near 15 hands high, hollow faced, with a ſmall ſtar, a hanging mane to the right ſide, ſhort tail, low in fleſh, the hair rubbed off her ſhoulder in two places with the ſaddle, the under part of the hair of her foretop cut ſhort, trimmed under the bridle, old ſhoes on her fore feet, a natural pacer, but trots chiefly when out of hand. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward. JOHN READ.

FOR CORK AND BELFAST,

THE SHIP
PROSPERITY,
WILLIAM M'CULLOCH,
MASTER;

HAVING the greateſt part of her cargo ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, or ſaid maſter on board.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid ſhip from Belfaſt, and the brig Neptune from Glaſgow, a few healthy men and women SERVANTS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by JAMES STUART, who has likewiſe for ſale, Iriſh Beef, Pork, and a few barrels of Scotch Herrings.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the firſt inſtant, (May) from the ſubſcriber, a ſmall black COW, with crooked horns and ſome white ſpots, and a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

ELIJAH WEED.

FINE BOTTLED ALE,

In any quantity from a bottle to a groce, fit for preſent uſe, to be ſold by

DAVID JONES,
Tavern-keeper, in Walnut-ſtreet near Third-ſtreet.

ANY families, Captains of veſſels, &c. that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. He gives ready money for empty bottles, or will take them in exchange for beer.

This day is publiſhed, (price 1s. 6d.) by
JOHN SPARHAWK,
At the London Book-ſtore in Second-ſtreet;
NEW SERMONS TO ASSES.
By the author of Sermons to Aſſes.
And the dirt came out. JUDGES iii. 22.

JUST IMPORTED BY
WILLING, MORRIS, and Co.
A QUANTITY OF
DRYED HIDES,

Superior in quality to any before imported into North-America, and will be ſold for caſh or a ſhort credit.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,
At Hippocrates's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of Drugs, patent Medicines, &c. which he will ſell for caſh or the uſual credit, very reaſonable.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

NEW-ENGLAND rum; *lamp* and *tanners oil*; ſweet oil in barrels; beſt Boſton mackarel; cotton; *pepper*; table cod-fiſh; a large quantity of *Boſton ſhoes*; New-England ſcythes; ſeal ſkins; woollen checks and white flannels, ſtriped cotton, all homeſpun; *ſpermaceti candles*; Madeira and Malaga wines; a large parcel of iron tea-kettles; pickled ſalmon in kegs; iron pots and kettles, and pot-aſh kettles; a few bags of hops; Boſton made hoes and ſhod ſhovels; very curious iron dogs; *Barcelona handkerchiefs*, plains, blacks and colours; choice indigo, *freſh raiſins*, almonds, &c.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by

MARY FRAZER, Adminiſtratrix.

THESE *are to acquaint the public that a new ſtage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-houſe, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the moſt eligible and conducive to the eaſe and diſpatch of tranſporting goods and paſſengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-Houſe being ſituate near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within ſixteen miles of Port Penn, ſituate on the river Delaware, from whence veſſels may, and generally do ſail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages which muſt neceſſarily accrue from the diſpatch which will ariſe from this ſtage, more than any other yet eſtabliſhed, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the ſame. The ſtage-boat kept by Mr. Galbraith, will ſet off from Baltimore every Tueſday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-Houſe on every Friday morning, from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia on every Tueſday morning; proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore at Aaron Muſgrave's on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf ſhe will ſail every Tueſday.*

N. B. The freights of paſſengers and goods are the ſame as other ſtages from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on Wedneſday the 27th of April laſt, between the Crooked Billet in Philadelphia, and Burlington in New-Jerſey, a black POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and agreements, bills, and bills of lading. Whoever will bring the ſame to JAMES STERLING in Burlington, or to the ſubſcriber, at Anthony Fortune's at the White Horſe in Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

JOHN HIND.

Weſt Townſhip, Cheſter County, April 5, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 31ſt of March laſt, one NEAIL TURNER, who took with him ſix pounds from the ſubſcriber: Had on when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat and blue jacket, white trowſers, a new felt hat, a pair of milled grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, has black hair, and a red complexion; he ſerved part of an apprenticeſhip to the trade of a ſhoemaker with Mr. Seaver, in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid NEAIL TURNER, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH, at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, or by me

JOHN COOKE.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of handſome ſtout bay HORSES, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, warranted ſound. Enquire at JACOB HILTZHEIMER'S ſtables.

Juſt publiſhed (price One Dollar) and to be ſold by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt ſeſſion of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumiſſion of ſlaves*, &c. which is referred for further conſideration till next ſeſſion.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Mercantile buſineſs, a lad about ſixteen years of age, that writes a good hand, and underſtands ſomething of arithmetic. Enquire of the Printer.

AS there are many Gentlemen who have been deſirous of having their coats of arms, creſts, cyphers, &c. cut in ſtone for ſeals; this is to give notice to the Public, that JAMES POUPARD, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, hath engaged with a Stone-ſeal Engraver, juſt arrived from London, who cuts all ſorts of arms, creſts, cyphers, fancies, &c. on either cornelian, chryſtal, pebble, or compoſition, in the neateſt manner, and with expedition.

At ſaid POUPARD'S any Gentleman may be ſupplied with blank ſeals, ready for engraving, which will ſave much trouble and expence.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 138.

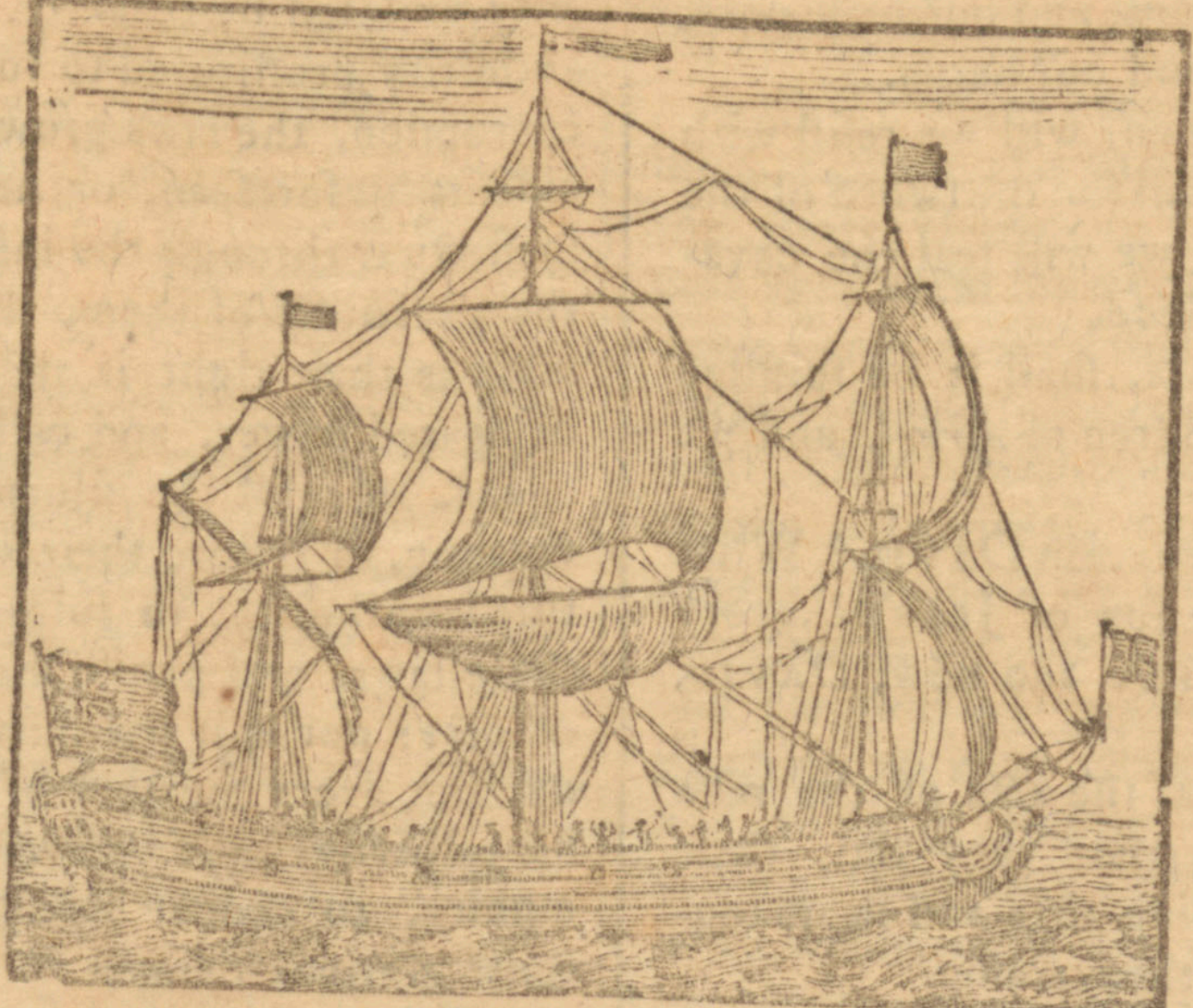
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1774.



TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 30th day of June inſt. the ſale to begin at eight o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, deceaſed, in the county of Cape-May, and province of New-Jerſey,

A LARGE parcel of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and a variety of other articles too tedious for an advertiſement; with ſome negroes, late belonging to the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming: At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun. and
LYDIA LEAMING.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate late of the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment unto

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun. Executor.
LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix.

EDWARD HANLON,

WINE-COOPER,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the Public, that he has removed to the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, within a few doors of Front-ſtreet; where all orders relative to bottling, packing, fining or curing wines, &c. &c. ſhall be thankfully received and carefully complied with.

He has for ſale (from a ſingle bottle to a groce) BEER and CYDER; the quality of which he is ſatisfied may prove his ability to ſupply all who ſhall indulge him with their cuſtom. Captains of veſſels, or others, may have any quantity put up on the ſhorteſt notice; and orders from the country punctually executed. He begs leave to return his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have honoured him with their commands ſince his commencement in buſineſs as a Wine-cooper, &c. and hopes from his conſtant attention, and a full exertion of his abilities, to merit a continuance of that favour he has hitherto experienced.

WILLIAM HORNBY,

RETURNS thanks to his friends for their indulgence and paſt favours, and acquaints them and the Public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, at the ſign of the AMERICAN PATRIOT, the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets, where he has laid in a neat aſſortment of Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Porter, bottled Beer, barrelled Beer, Weſt-India Rum, Cinnamon Water, Aniſeed Water, Orange Water, Cyder, Clove Water, Nutmeg Water, Mint Water, Holland Geneva, Brandy, Snake-root, All-fours, Bitters, &c. &c. &c. All his liquors are of the firſt quality; the cordials are of his own diſtilling, and will be ſold at his cordial ſtore at the uſual prices, by wholeſale, retail and ſmall meaſure.

The Public (whoſe patronage he moſt earneſtly requeſts) may be aſſured he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to merit their future favour—

And fair pretenſions he has for't,
Much need and very ſmall deſert. PRIOR.

N. B. Spirits of Wine highly rectified by him in Balneum Mariæ, and ſold as uſual.

THE MANGLE,

A Machine for ſmoothing linens, cottons, chintzes, or ſtockings, without fire, inſtead of the common method of ironing.

THESE machines are uſed with great ſucceſs in London, and other parts of England; they far exceed any thing of the kind ever invented for ſmoothing of table linen, bed furniture, ſilk, cotton or thread ſtockings, which they make to look full as well as when firſt out of the ſhop, and do not damage the linen by burning or ſtaining one tenth part as much as the uſual method of ironing; and a woman may do as much in one hour with this machine as in a day by ironing. Many other conveniences attend their uſe, which the proprietor will explain to any Gentlemen or Ladies who chooſe to encourage this undertaking, and they ſhall be waited on with a model, by directing a line to be left at Mr. COURTENAY's, Carver and Gilder, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

May 30, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervants; the one a luſty woman, named JOANNA VANDERSTIEN, much pitted with the ſmall pox, has a four down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end maſhed off; had on when ſhe went away, an India calico gown, blue and white ſtriped lincey petticoat, black Perſian bonnet, and good ſhoes; ſhe took with her two ſtriped ſhort gowns, two white aprons, and other cloaths that cannot be deſcribed: She has a conſtant bad cough attending her. The other a lad, named JOHN VALENTINE KIMBERGER, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever ſmart looking boy, has light brown curled hair, is a little pitted with the ſmall pox, and when ſpoke to pretty quick ſeems to be frightned; had on a light coloured fuſtian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarſe white ſhirt, coarſe trowſers, and good new ſhoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white ſhirt, ſeveral coarſe old ones, and a white dimity jacket: Neither of the above ſervants ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVIS BEVAN.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

To be LET at intereſt, on good real ſecurity. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS BURKE, deceaſed, are deſired to render the ſame; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

THOMAS ROKER, Adminiſtrator.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by Public Sale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling-houſe, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe, hen-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently ſituated in Hartford County, upon Buſh River, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and twenty-two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Maſter of the French and Latin languages, and Librarian to the Library Company in Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he has removed from Front-ſtreet to Latitiæ Court, oppoſite the pump, where he continues to ſell, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of implements and apparatus for ſtamping linen, books, ſilks, &c. with letters and figures of various ſizes, and colours which ſtand the hardeſt waſhing and boiling; alſo portable preſſes of different conſtructions, furniſhed with every neceſſary to print with.

Said DAYMON will continue to teach Ladies and Gentlemen the French language, after the moſt eaſy and approved method of the French Academy at Paris, where he was educated. He propoſes to take young gentlemen to board, at £.30 per annum, having a good and convenient houſe for that purpoſe. Parents may depend upon his taking a proper care of ſuch youths as may be committed to his care either as ſcholars or boarders.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a few SKY OPTIC BALLS, to be fixed in the ſhutter of a window, to make a CAMERA OBSCURA, which will repreſent objects in their natural colours on a ſcreen, ſo that the moſt exact drawings may be made of them by any perſon who can handle a pencil. Experiments of this curious machine may be ſeen every afternoon at the Library Room in Carpenters Hall, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

POREE, SURGEON DENTIST,

From NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver and Gilder, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-ſtreet, in all diſorders incident to the teeth and gums: To render the complaints attending thereon as little grievous as poſſible, he makes artificial teeth, from one to a whole ſet, ſo as that they will appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as natural ones, which he likewiſe fixes in an eaſy manner. He cleans teeth and draws ſtumps, ſo as not to give the leaſt pain, and makes a preparation for cleanſing and preſerving the teeth and gums.

N. B. Said Operator has practiſed ſix years in the city of New-York, with great ſucceſs, and hopes to give equal ſatisfaction here.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ALSO,
STARCH, INDIGO, PORT WINE, ſome neat pieces of MAHOGANY FURNITURE, &c.

⁂

LETTER III.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

THESE are the words of the declaratory act mentioned in the laſt letter. "Whereas ſeveral of the Houſes of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in *America* have of late, AGAINST LAW, claimed to themſelves, or to the General Aſſemblies of the ſame, the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE right of impoſing duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's SUBJECTS IN THE SAID COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS; and have in purſuance of ſuch claim, paſſed certain votes, reſolutions and orders, DEROGATORY TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, and inconſiſtent with the dependency of the ſaid colonies and plantations, &c. therefore be it declared, &c. that the ſaid colonies and plantations in *America* have been, are and of right ought to be ſubordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and that the King's Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, had, HATH and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO HAVE, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes, of ſufficient force and validity to BIND the colonies and people of *America*, ſubjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

From the croud of objects, each preſſing for attention, that preſent themſelves to the mind of a *Britiſh American*, on reading this act, I beg leave to ſelect and particularly mention only two.

The reſolutions, &c. mentioned in this act, were thoſe cauſed by the Stamp-Act. Theſe principal points are firmly aſſerted in them—*the excluſive right of taxation* and the *right of trial by jury*. The Parliament well knowing how harſh and jarring it would ſound in Engliſh ears, to ſay, the right of trial by jury, was "*derogatory to the legiſlative authority of Parliament*, and INCONSISTENT *with the dependency of the colonies*, planted their moſt direct battery againſt the right of taxation—Common ſenſe and the experience of all nations, AS NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE OCCURS TO THE CONTRARY, convincing them, if *that* gave way, a general ruin would ſoon enſue, and all the reſt would follow in the train of the chief, like captive *Nobles* attending their conquered *Prince*.

However, not quite ſatisfied with the ſlow work of exterminating them in detail, but improving upon an impartial hint, it was judged fitteſt upon the whole ſo to conſolidate them, that, as if the *Britiſh Americans* had but "ONE NECK," a *ſingle ſtroke* might diſpatch millions—by ſubjecting us *at once* to the decrees of Parliament, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER.

Widely different was the act of the 6th of George the firſt, chap. 5th, "for the better ſecuring the dependency of the kingdom of *Ireland*, &c." By that act *Ireland* was declared "to be ſubordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial CROWN* of *Great-Britain*." Theſe words "and Parliament" are not it. It is ſaid, indeed, that "the King, with the advice and conſent of the Lords and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, had, and of right ought to have power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes, of ſufficient force and validity, to bind the kingdom and people of *Ireland*."

Compare the act, and you will find the act for *America* copied from that of *Ireland*: But in the laſt mentioned, the annihilating words—"IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" are not to be found. The people of Ireland have been for ſeveral centuries bound by *Engliſh* ſtatutes for regulating their trade and for other purpoſes, and this ſtatute, therefore, only aſſerted the USUAL authority over them. Their vitals, the excluſive right of taxation, and the right of trial by jury, have been preſerved. If it was the intention of the *Britiſh* Parliament to exerciſe a "power and authority" over that kingdom, deſtructive of theſe rights, it is not expreſſed—it is not implied. Why were the unlimited words omitted in that act? Or, why when the Lords and Commons were copying a pattern, which their fathers ſet them, did they deform the tranſcript by ſuch eaſtern flouriſhes?

The truth is—the fathers too much revered the Engliſh principles, for which they had been upon the point of ſhedding their blood, in placing their Sovereign on his throne, ſo flagrantly to violate them—or, if their conduct was not directed by juſtice, they dared not thus to provoke the brave, generous inhabitants of that antient kingdom.

> "*Are there yet the treaſures of wickedneſs in the*
> "*houſe, and the ſcant meaſure that is abominable.*
> "*The rich men thereof are full of violence.*"
>
> MICAH ch. vi.—

To P. P. *Author of the* "Letters to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies in America."—

SIR,

THE declaratory act, paſſed by the Parliament, at the time they repealed the Stamp Act, was ſuch a violation of the conſtitution, ſuch an aſſumption of new powers, ſo ſubverſive of liberty, and ſo deſtructive of property, that it deſerves particular obſervation. That it has hitherto paſſed unnoticed, is owing to the gratitude and joy with which America received the repeal of the Stamp Act. For the ſame reaſon, the principle, on which the repeal was founded, was ſuffered to paſs without animadverſion; and the people, who claimed the repeal, as a point of *equity and right*, received it with gratitude as a *free gift*.

The Engliſh conſtitution, whoſe object is liberty, has, for the preſerving that liberty, and for the ſecurity of property, veſted peculiar powers in the different branches of the legiſlature, which are to be exerciſed for the good and ſafety of the ſubject. Salus Populi ſuprema lex eſt. The abuſe of theſe powers, or the attempt of one branch of the legiſlature to extend its peculiar powers, ſo as to abridge thoſe of the others, has been the foundation of many civil wars and ſtruggles in Britain.

From the earlieſt period of the Engliſh conſtitution, it has ever been deemed the prerogative of the Crown to grant charters to the ſubjects and terms of capitulation to conquered countries, who were taken under the dominion of the crown. And the ſtatute of quo warranto 18th of Edw. 1. expreſly declares, that "illi qui habent chartas regales, ſecundum chartas iſtas et earundem plenitudinem judicentur." On which ſtatute Lord Coke obſerves, "in the firſt place, that as it was enacted, ex ſpeciali gratia domini regis, "*it binds the King*," and *conſequently in binding the King, muſt alſo bind his Parliament*; in the ſecond place, from the words earundem plenitudinem, that this ſtatute is to be conſtrued "as fully and beneficially for the charters, as the law was taken at the time when the charters were granted." In the third place, ſays he, "certainly this ancient ſtatute was a direction to the ſages of the law, for their conſtruction of the King's charters, as it appeareth in our books."—

On this foundation reſts the declaratory act reſpecting Ireland. When Henry the 2d conquered Ireland, he granted the Iriſh peace and annexed them to his Crown on this condition, "That the kingdom and people of Ireland ſhould for ever be governed by the ſame *mild laws* as England was governed." And the ſtatute paſſed in the 31 Edward 3d. confirms and renews this charter by declaring, that his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland, being either natives of that kingdom, or Engliſh born ſubjects only reſident there, "ſint veri Anglici, et ſub eiſdem degant domino et regimine, et eiſdem legibus utantur." And hence the act of the 6th G. 1. chap. 6, aſſumes no *new* power, lays no *new* reſtrictions upon his Majeſty's good ſubjects of Ireland, nor claims any *new* right, but ſimply declares "that the King's Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, HATH *full power and authority* to make laws of ſufficient force and validity to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland.

Here is no charter violated, no claim of power to deprive them of property or levy taxes on them without their conſent. Their Parliament, their right of trial by jury, and of granting ſupplies to their King in their own way for the ſupport of government, adminiſtration of juſtice, and defence of the kingdom, remain untouched. But the declaratory act paſſed againſt America 5 of G. 3, in violation of their charters, declares, that the CLAIM of the Houſes of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in *America* to the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of impoſing duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in the ſaid colonies and plantations is AGAINST LAW; that the votes, reſolutions and orders paſſed in purſuance of ſuch claim are DEROGATORY TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT; that the ſaid colonies and plantations in *America* have been, are and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE ſubordinate unto and dependent upon the imperial Crown and PARLIAMENT of *Great-Britain*, and that the King's Majeſty by and with the advice, &c. hath and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO HAVE full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to BIND the colonies and people of *America*, ſubjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER. What is this but with the high hand of power to break down the barriers of the conſtitution and make us *tenants at will* of our lives, liberty and property.—

There was a time when the Crown held lands in England, "ſacra patrimonia coronæ," the annual rent of which, if now reſumed, would amount to near four millions ſterling. Theſe have been conveyed to ſubjects and are now held by virtue of charters from the Crown. If the chartæ regales or chartered rights of the colonies can be violated and annulled by Parliament, what ſecurity can the poſſeſſors of thoſe lands have for the eſtates they enjoy? Let the Parliament try the experiment on their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, and judge of the temper and diſpoſition of the colonies, by the effect ſuch a ſtep will produce among themſelves.

I am, Sir, a LOYAL AMERICAN,
A. B.

Errata in the 2d letter. For this kind, *read* "the kind;" *for* Alexander ſcorns it, *r.* "Alexanders ſcorn it;" *for* proſperity of us, *r.* "poſterity of us;" *for* fees and ſalaries, *r.* "ſalaries."

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* "*A tax granted by the Parliament of England ſhall not bind thoſe of* Ireland, *becauſe they are not ſummoned to our Parliament*," *and again* "Ireland *hath a Parliament of its own and maketh and altereth laws; and our ſtatutes do not bind them, becauſe they do not ſend Knights to our Parliament: But their* perſons *are the* King's ſubjects, *like as the inhabitants of* Calais, Gaſcoigny *and* Guienne, *while they continued under the King's ſubjection.*

Blackſtone, vol. 1. p. 101 from the year books.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER *of April* 5.

A CHAPTER from the loſt book of CHRONICLES.

1. *The Faſt.* 4. *The Men of the United Provinces of Holland, confer with the Men of North America.* 40. *The final determination of the latter.* 45. *Mention is made of another Book.*

1. AND behold! though the men of *America* waited the event, yet they waited for it with fear, and with trembling; they faſted, and they prayed.

2. They put on ſackcloth, they rent their garments, and humbled themſelves in the duſt, before the Lord their maker.

3. Even before the God of *Abraham*, the God of *Iſaac*, and the God of *Jacob*, did they humble themſelves.

4. And now ſo it was, that the *High* and *Mighty States*, even the men of the United Provinces of *Holland*, lift up their voices, and cried aloud, ſaying,

5. O ye men of *Boſton!* and all ye inhabitants of *North-America*, why are ye ſo diſquieted? and wherefore is it that your ſouls are ſo troubled within you?

6. Seeing that we worſhip one God, and after the ſame manner; turn ye now unto us, let us traffic together, and let us be as one people.

7. And the men of *America* anſwered and ſaid, nay, nay, but wiſt ye not, that our mother, and our elder brethren, have ſet their faces againſt us, and are in wrath.

8. Verily, verily, ye above all men ought to know, and acknowledge, how pleaſant and how profitable it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity.

9. Nevertheleſs the *High* and *Mighty States*, even the men of the United Provinces of *Holland*, cried out without ceaſing, and ſaid,

10. Albeit as your mother hath become a ſtep mother unto you, and as your elder brethren have eſtranged their countenances from you.

11. Now then, eſchew them, in the bitterneſs of your hearts; forſake them, and cleave unto us.

12. And behold, we will be as a loving mother, and as loving brethren unto you, henceforth, and for evermore.

13. For lo! have we not heard with our ears, and hath it not been told unto us, how that your mother hath given you vinegar, when you have aſked for milk?

14. That ſhe hath given you a ſtone when you have aſked for bread; and that ſhe hath given you a ſerpent when you have aſked for a fiſh?

15. Furthermore, have not your elder brethren made hewers of wood, and drawers of water of you?

16. And are they not now ſeeking to burthen ye with heavy burthens?

17. Now fear not ye, but be of good cheer, foraſmuch as ye muſt have heard with your ears, and your forefathers, who fled from perſecution, from the houſe of *Stuart*, and from the land of bondage, muſt have told ye.

18. How that in the days of old, even in the time of *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, our forefathers were alſo ſore troubled, by means of a Governor called the Duke *d'Alva*.

19. And behold, they named themſelves The *poor* and *diſtreſſed States* of *Holland*, and they humbly beſought *Elizabeth* the Great Queen of your forefathers, for ſuccour, and ſhe gave them help.

20. And our forefathers *united* as one man; they ſprang forth as a green leaf; they became laſting as the ever-green, and ſturdy as the mighty oak tree.

21. And lo! do not all the Princes of the earth call us *High* and *Mighty* at this day?

22. Moreover, we cannot but have heard, how the men of *Helvetia* ſtruggled in a much older time, with the oppreſſion of their oppreſſors,

23. Who ruled over them with a rod of iron, and with an outſtretched arm.

24. And how that the Angel of the Lord appeared unto *William Tell*, and directed his hands and his eyes, ſo that he might ſhoot the apple upon his ſon's head, without hurting the hair upon the head of his ſon.

25. And by his means the men of *Helvetia* became freemen; and behold, are they not called unto this day, The Freemen of *Switzerland*, even of the Thirteen Cantons thereof?

26. Now, then, ariſe ye alſo as one man, *unite* ye together, gird up your loins, and make your appeal unto him, who ſitteth above the clouds;

27. Who rideth upon the wings of the wind, and who ruleth the waves of the ſea, even unto the moſt High.

28. And *feel* ye *bold* in the cauſe of *freedom*.

29. For, ſurely, ye are not yet to learn, that the race is not always given to the ſwift, or the battle to the ſtrong.

30. And the men of *America* anſwered the men of the United Provinces of *Holland* again, ſaying,

31. Why tempt ye us in the day of our diſtreſs, even in the hour of bitter anguiſh, to forſake our dearly beloved brethren, and our Lord the King?

32. Surely ſome deadly enemy towards the houſhould of our Lord the King, and towards his family, muſt have beguiled you with lies, touching our mother and our brethren.

33. For, until the men of *Belial* waxed numerous, and powerful at *home*, we lived together in the moſt perfect harmony.

34. We were drawn together with cords of love; we were a conſtant comfort and ſupport unto each other, in war and in peace.

35. But now an evil ſpirit hath gone forth for the deſtruction of us all.

36. And lo! it cometh from the *North*.

37. Some put their truſt in chariots, and ſome in horſes, but we will ſeek the Lord our God, and earneſtly beſeech him not to harden the hearts of our Lord the King, and of our elder brethren, againſt us.

38. Peradventure the ſpirit of oppreſſion may prevail, but for a time; peradventure it may paſs over as the paſſing of a heavy cloud.

39. And furthermore, wot we not, that out of evil ſometimes cometh forth good.

40. But if it ſhould pleaſe the Lord *Jehovah* to viſit us for our ſins, and to puniſh us for our tranſgreſſions, inſomuch that ſhould our elder brethren perſiſt in violence, and ſhould they bring an armed hoſt againſt us, to deſtroy or enſlave us, our wives, our concubines, and our little ones, to force away our flocks and our herds.

41. Then, but not till then, will we reſiſt with the arm of fleſh; we will call for the ſword of the Lord, and of *Gideon*, and we will ſeal the covenant of *freedom* with our blood.

42. Then, and not before, ſhall it be fulfilled as it was written of the children of *Iſrael*, and we will ſay like them,

43. "What portion have *we* in DAVID? What inheritance have *we* in the ſon of JESSE? every man to your tents, O ISRAEL: and now, DAVID, ſee to thine own houſe."

44. And as to the reſt of the acts of the men of *America*, and the things that they did, their improvements in the cunning arts and in manufactures, their wares, and their traffic.

45. Lo! are they not as yet, written only in the book of *Fate*.

The following is one of the moſt remarkable examples which is met with in antient Hiſtory.

M. ATTILIUS REGULUS, *is put to a cruel death for his ſingular love to his Country.*

THE moſt noble and heroic inſtance of patriotiſm, is that of the famous Marcus Attilius Regulus. He had been choſen conſul, and ſoon after defeated and taken priſoner by the Carthaginians, who uſed him with great ſeverity during the time of his impriſonment. They being at length tired with a war in which they had exhauſted their ſtrength and treaſure, began to think of making a peace with Rome. With this view they began to ſoften the rigour of his captivity, and having engaged him by a ſolemn promiſe to return to Carthage, they prevailed upon him to go to Rome with their Ambaſſadors, and uſe his intereſt with the Senate to accept of their peaceable propoſals. Upon their arrival before the gates of Rome, Regulus refuſed to enter, alledging that he was now no longer a ſenator, but a priſoner and a ſlave to the Carthaginians; for which reaſon they had their audience without the walls, where he backed the Carthaginians propoſals for a peace and exchange of priſoners.

As it was the cuſtom for the Ambaſſadors to withdraw whilſt the Senate was deliberating upon an anſwer, Regulus withdrew alſo with them, and would not be prevailed on by any means to be preſent at their debate, till the Carthaginians, who were his maſters by right of war, had obliged him to it. His behaviour at that auguſt aſſembly was ſuch as became his preſent misfortunes; and, when it came to his turn to ſpeak, he expreſſed himſelf to this effect: "Tho' I am a ſlave at Carthage, yet I am a free-man at Rome, and as ſuch ſhall now exhort you not to agree by any means to the propoſals made now to you, but to proſecute the war with the utmoſt vigour. The Carthaginians are quite diſpirited, their treaſure and forces exhauſted; they have ſcarce any but mercenaries to oppoſe againſt you, ſo that they muſt ſhortly yield to your ſucceſsful arms.

"As for the exchange of priſoners, you have a conſiderable number of brave officers, who may hereafter be ſerviceable to you, them I would have you to exchange; but as for me, who am now grown old and uſeleſs, you need not beſtow one thought upon, but ſuffer me to return to my captivity according to my promiſe, and let the Gods take care of the reſt." The Senate, greatly affected with his magnanimity, endeavoured by all poſſible means to retain him, but all to no purpoſe. It was neither in their power, nor that of his neareſt friends and relations, nor even of his virtuous wife and children, to diſſuade him from keeping his word, and returning to his confinement. As ſoon as the noble captive was arrived, the exaſperated Carthaginians, who were by that time acquainted with what had paſſed at Rome, not only condemned him to death, but reſolved to invent ſome new kind of torments for him, to ſatisfy their reſentment.

To this end, having cut off both his eyelids, they kept him for ſome time in a dark dungeon, after which they expoſed him to a hot ſun at noonday, which he could not behold without the moſt excruciating pain; after which they ſhut him up in a kind of a cheſt, ſtuck all over with nails, with their points inward, ſo that he could neither lie, ſit, nor lean, without exquiſite torment, and where they ſuffered him to expire with hunger, anguiſh, and want of ſleep.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE Engliſh conſtitution, which hath ſtood the teſt of ages, and been the envy and wonder of ſurrounding nations, ſeems now verging towards a diſſolution. Luxury, corruption, and an inordinate luſt of power, hath been infinitely more fatal than the hoſtile attacks of all her other foes, and hath finally proved triumphant in England—and I may ſay, without pretending to a ſpirit of prophecy, that American freedom will ſoon be annihilated, unleſs we unitedly exert our utmoſt virtue and firmneſs; nothing leſs can reſcue our liberties, now eagerly graſped by the ruffian hand of power. I lament the unhappy ſituation of both worlds; and when I think of England, that once renowned ſeat of Freedom and Juſtice, I cannot, in the agony of my mind, help exclaiming in the prophetic language of John of Gaunt, as given by the inimitable Shakeſpeare—

"England bound in with the triumphant ſea,
"whoſe rocky ſhore beats back the enemies of
"watry Neptune, is bound in with ſhame, with
"inky blots and rotten parchment bonds, that
"England that was wont to conquer others, hath
"made a ſhameful conqueſt of itſelf, Ah!"—

The following little extract gave me ſo much pleaſure in the peruſal, that I would wiſh to ſee it recorded among the uſeful performances that grace your paper. Yours, &c.

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

"AS the people are the fountain of power and authority, the original ſeat of majeſty, the authors of laws, and the creators of officers to execute them, if they ſhall find the powers they have confer'd abuſed by their truſtees, their majeſty violated by tyranny, or by uſurpation, their authority proſtituted to ſupport violence, or ſcreen corruption, the laws grown pernicious through accidents unforeſeen, or unavoidable, or rendered ineffectual through the infidelity and corruption of the executors of them, then it is their right, and what is their right is their duty, to reſume that delegated power, and call their truſtees to an account, to reſiſt the uſurpation, and extirpate the tyranny, to reſtore their ſullied majeſty and proſtituted authority, to ſuſpend, alter, or abrogate thoſe laws, and puniſh their unfaithful and corrupt officers; nor is it the duty only of the united body, but every member of it ought, according to his reſpective rank, power and weight in the community, to concur in advancing and ſupporting thoſe glorious deſigns.

"The obligations of every Briton to fulfil the political duties, receive a vaſt acceſſion of ſtrength when he calls to mind of what a noble and well-balanced conſtitution of government he has the honour to partake; a conſtitution founded on common reaſon, common conſent, and common good; a conſtitution of free and equal laws, ſecured againſt arbitrary will and popular licence, by an admirable temperament of the governing powers, controuling and controuled by one another. How muſt every one who has tolerable honeſty to acknowlege its happy effects, venerate and love a conſtitution in which the majeſty of the people is and has been frequently recognized, in which Kings are made and unmade by the choice of the people, laws enacted or annulled only by their own conſent, and for their own good, in which none can be deprived of their property, abridged of their freedom, or forfeit their lives without an appeal to the laws, and the verdict of their peers or equals; a conſtitution, in fine, the nurſe of heroes, the parent of liberty, the patron of learning and arts, the dominion of laws, the pride of Briton, the envy of her neighbours, and their ſanctuary too: How diſſolute and execrable muſt their character and conduct be, who, inſtead of ſacrificing their intereſt and ambition, will not part with the leaſt degree of either, to preſerve inviolate, and entail in full vigour to their poſterity, ſuch a glorious conſtitution, the labour of ſo many ages, and price of ſo much blood and treaſure, but would chuſe rather to ſacrifice it, and all their own independency, freedom and dignity, to perſonal power and hollow grandeur, to any little pageant of a King, who ſhould prefer being the maſter of ſlaves, to being the guardian of freemen, and conſider himſelf as the proprietor, not the father of his people; but words cannot expreſs the ſelfiſhneſs and ſervility of thoſe men, and as little the public and heroic ſpirit of ſuch, if any ſuch there are, as have virtue enough ſtill left to ſtem the torrent of corruption, and guard our ſacred conſtitution againſt the profligacy and proſtitution of the corruptors and the corrupted."

* * *

BALTIMORE, *(Maryland) June* 1.

At a GENERAL MEETING *of the* Freeholders, Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradeſmen, *and other* Inhabitants *of* Baltimore County, *held at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county on Tueſday the* 31*ſt of May*, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGLEY.
Chairman.

RESOLVED I.

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of *America*, and that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the moſt effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late ACT *of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.—Diſſentient three.*

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed: The ſame may be the means of preſerving North-America in her liberties—*Diſſentient three.*

III. That therefore the inhabitants of this county will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties in this province and the principal colonies in America, to put a ſtop to exports to Great Britain and the Weſt-Indies after the firſt day of October next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed on, and to put a ſtop to the imports from Great-Britain, after the firſt day of December next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed upon, until the ſaid act ſhall be repealed, and that ſuch aſſociation ſhall be upon OATH.—*Diſſentient nine.*

IV. *Unanimouſly.*—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the moſt effectual means of uniting all parts of this province in ſuch aſſociation, as propoſed, a general congreſs of deputies from each county be held at Annapolis, at ſuch time as may be agreed upon, and that if agreeable to the ſenſe of our ſiſter colonies, Delegates ſhall be appointed from this province to attend a general congreſs of Delegates from the other colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on, in order to ſettle and eſtabliſh a general plan of conduct for the important purpoſes afore-mentioned.

V. *Unanimouſly.*—That the inhabitants of this country will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province or town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Cockey Deye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Riſteau, be a Committee to attend a general meeting at Annapolis. And that the ſame gentlemen, together with John Smith, Thomas Harriſon, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholſon, Thomas Sollars, William Smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a Committee of Correſpondence to receive and anſwer all letters, and on any emergency, to call a general meeting, and that any ſix of the number have power to act.

VII. That a copy of the proceedings be tranſmitted to the ſeveral counties of this province, directed to their Committee of Correſpondence, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, to evince to all the world the ſenſe they entertain of the invaſion of their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

VIII. That the Chairman be deſired to return the thanks of this meeting to the gentlemen of the Committee of Correſpondence from Annapolis, for their polite perſonal attendance, in conſequence of an invitation by the Committee of Correſpondence for Baltimore-town.

Signed by order, WILLIAM LUX, Clerk.

Talbot Court-Houſe, (Maryland) May 24, 1774.

ALARMED at the preſent ſituation of *America*, and impreſſed with the moſt tender feelings for the diſtreſſes of their brethren and fellow ſubjects in *Boſton*, a number of gentlemen having met at this place, took into their ſerious conſideration the part they ought to act, as friends to Liberty, and to the general intereſts of mankind.

To preſerve the rights, and to ſecure the property of the ſubject, they apprehend, is the end of government. But when thoſe rights are invaded—when the mode preſcribed by the laws for the puniſhment of offences, and obtaining juſtice, is diſregarded and ſpurned—when, without being heard in their defence, force is employed, and the ſevereſt penalties are inflicted; the people, they clearly conceive, have a right not only to complain but likewiſe to exert their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the effect of ſuch meaſures, as may be adopted by a weak or corrupt miniſtry to deſtroy their liberties, deprive them of their property, and rob them of their deareſt birthright as Britons.

Impreſſed with the warmeſt zeal for, and loyalty to their moſt gracious ſovereign, and with the moſt ſincere affection for their fellow ſubjects in *Great-Britain*, They are determined, calmly and ſteadily to unite with their fellow ſubjects, in purſuing every legal and conſtitutional meaſure, to avert the evils threatened by the late act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port and harbour of Boſton; to ſupport the common rights of *America*; and to promote that union and harmony between the mother country and her colonies, on which the preſervation of both muſt finally depend.

To the PRINTERS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1774.

A publication of the incloſed proteſt, ſupported by a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is preſumed, furniſh the moſt authentic grounds, for determining the ſenſe of the majority, on a queſtion of the laſt importance.

WE whoſe names are ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and moſt incumbent duty, to expreſs our cordial and explicit diſapprobation, of a reſolution, which was carried by forty-ſeven againſt thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th inſtant.

The reſolution againſt which we proteſt in the face of the world is the following.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that "the gentlemen of the law of this province, bring "no ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due from "any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain until the ſaid act be repealed."

DISSENTIENT,

I. Becauſe we are impreſſed with a full conviction, that this reſolution is founded in treachery, and raſhneſs, in as much as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin, to thoſe inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying with unlimited ſecurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us maſters of their fortunes; condemning them unheard, for not having interpoſed their influence with Parliament in favour of the town of Boſton, without duly weighing the force, with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wiſdom and policy, or by *corruption* and *avarice*.

II. Becauſe whilſt the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially deſpoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is juſtly due to them, no proviſion is made, to prevent us from being harraſſed by the proſecution of internal ſuits, but our fortunes and perſons are left at the mercy of domeſtic creditors, without a poſſibility of extricating ourſelves, unleſs by a general convulſion; an event, in the contemplation of ſober reaſon, replete with horror.

III. Becauſe our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can poſſibly be repoſed in thoſe, who ſhall have exhibited the moſt avowed and moſt ſtriking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as ſacred as human invention can ſuggeſt!

BOSTON, *May* 30.

The following is a PROTEST of the merchants and traders of this town, unanimouſly voted at a very full meeting on Tueſday the 24th inſt. viz.

"Whereas a paper, called an Addreſs to Governor Hutchinſon, has been handed about and ſigned in a private manner by ſundry perſons, who ſtile themſelves merchants, traders and others of the town of Boſton; and whereas the merchants and traders duly notified and met, having been refuſed a copy of ſaid paper, although requeſted by their Committee, and apprehending ſaid addreſs is intended to juſtify the adminiſtration of Mr. Hutchinſon, when Governor of this province; we hereby utterly diſclaim ſaid addreſs, and diſavow a meaſure ſo clandeſtinely conducted, and ſo injurious in its tendency."

June 2. Yeſterday Capt. Callahan ſailed for London, with whom went paſſengers, his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon, Eliſha Hutchinſon, Eſq; his ſecond ſon, and Miſs Hutchinſon, his Excellency's youngeſt daughter.

Yeſterday arrived here from England ſeveral tranſports with troops.

Thurſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar, Capt. Meadows, from Virginia.

On the 13th of May, 1774, the towns of Hatfield, Whately and Williamſburgh met to make choice of a repreſentative to ſerve them in the General Court the year enſuing: Mr. John Dickinſon was choſen by a majority of votes; then the towns proceeded to vote as an inſtruction to their repreſentative, That he would by no means agree that the province pay for the Tea deſtroyed by the *Boſtonian Mowhawks*, or any part thereof, but uſe his utmoſt influence to the contrary.

Tell it in *Gath*, publiſh it in *Aſkalon*, that the Boſton Port Bill, in all its parts, is now carrying into execution, and that Boſton is thereby put into greater diſtreſs, and is more inſulted by an Engliſh armament than ſhe ever was by a French or Spaniſh fleet in the hotteſt war, when left without one Britiſh ſhip for her protection. The town is become a ſpectacle to *angels* and *men*. God grant that it may not be intimidated by the preſent horrors to make a ſurrender of the rights of Americans; or in any reſpect to diſhonour herſelf in this day of trial and perplexity.

We hear that boats from Charleſtown, Winneſimit and other ferries are ſtopt, and not ſo much as a brick to mend our chimnies is ſuffered to be brought us.

The regiment on board the tranſports arrived yeſterday, we are informed, is the 4th, or King's own, which is to encamp on Boſton common. We are now told that this, or other regiments, will be quartered here until we are brought to a ſenſe of our *duty*.—Is it not the duty of a virtuous, brave and free people to reſiſt tyranny?

Two or three regiments are hourly expected. One is to relieve that at Halifax.

Yeſterday his Excellency Governor Gage, attended by the Secretary of the province and other gentlemen, ſet out for Salem.

Thouſands in this town who cannot *diſcern* between the right hand and the left, are by the Boſton Port Bill, involved in the general calamity.—May their cries enter into the ear of that Potentate, who delighteth himſelf in mercy.

Yeſterday three tranſports with troops on board arrived at Nantaſket road from England.

Buſineſs was finiſhed at the Cuſtom-houſe at 12 o'clock yeſterday noon, and this harbour is ſhut againſt all veſſels bound hither, and on the 15th inſtant none will be allowed to depart hence. *Be it forever remembered, to thy grief and ſhame, O Britain!*

His Majeſty's ſhips, frigates and ſchooners, are now placed in ſuch a manner in Boſton harbour, as to prevent any veſſels going out, or coming in, agreeable to the act of Parliament for blocking up the ſaid harbour, which took place yeſterday; ſo that we have reaſon to expect that in a little time the town of Boſton will be truly in a diſtreſſed and melancholy ſituation.—GOD ſend us ſpeedy relief!

NEW-YORK, *June* 9.

Saturday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, when he entered the 37th year of his age: At 12 o'clock his Excellency General Haldimand, attended by a number of Gentlemen, walked to the commons, where they were received by a royal ſalute from the train of artillery, and the royal Welch Fuzileers then under arms; after which his Excellency returned to his reſidence, where his Majeſty's and other loyal healths were drank, under the diſcharge of a royal ſalute from Fort George, his Majeſty's ſhip Swan, James Ayſcough, Eſq; Commander, and ſundry other veſſels in the harbour:—In the evening ſome very curious fireworks were exhibited, and a *ſmall* number of houſes were illuminated; but the generality of the inhabitants (though perfectly well affected to his Majeſty's perſon and family, and prefering the Engliſh conſtitution to every other form of government) were too deeply impreſſed with the melancholy ſituation of all the Britiſh colonies, to aſſume the leaſt appearance of public rejoicing, while it remains in ſuſpenſe whether we ſhall be Freemen by maintaining our rights, or ſubmit to be Slaves.

Every town in every colony of America from which we have yet heard, conſider the caſe of Boſton as their own, and agree, in ſentiment, to unite their ſtrength, and exert every faculty in the moſt determined perſevering endeavours to preſerve their rights and liberties againſt the tyrannical encroachments of Great-Britain. To this end a congreſs is ſoon expected; and a total ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe between the Colonies and Great-Britain and Ireland at leaſt, it is generally believed will very ſoon take place.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13.

On Wedneſday laſt the following PETITION was preſented,

To the Honorable JOHN PENN, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Pennſylvania, &c.*

The PETITION of ſundry INHABITANTS of the province of PENNSYLVANIA—

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT ſince the receſs of the Aſſembly of this province, the proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament towards America, and particularly an act lately paſſed againſt the town of Boſton, have filled the minds of your petitioners and others, their fellow ſubjects, with deep anxiety and concern.

That your petitioners apprehend the deſign of this act is to compel the Americans to acknowledge the right of Parliament, to impoſe taxes upon them at pleaſure.

That the precedent of condemning a whole town or city unheard, and involving all its inhabitants of every age and ſex, and however differing in political ſentiment or action, in one common ruin, gives univerſal alarm.

Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and at the ſame time ſollicitous to preſerve peace, order and tranquility, we do earneſtly entreat the Governor, to call the Aſſembly of the province as ſoon as it can conveniently be done, that they may have an opportunity not only to deviſe meaſures to compoſe and relieve the anxieties of the people, but to reſtore that harmony and peace between the mother-country and the colonies, which has been of late ſo much and ſo unhappily interrupted.

And your petitioners ſhall ever, &c.

Signed by near nine hundred reſpectable Freeholders, in and near the city of Philadelphia.

To which his Honor was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

UPON *all occaſions when the peace, order and tranquility of the province require it, I ſhall be ready to convene the Aſſembly; but as that does not appear to be the caſe at preſent, I cannot think ſuch a ſtep would be expedient or conſiſtent with my duty.*

Extract of a letter dated Pittſburg, May 30, 1774.

"I arrived here laſt Wedneſday with Meſſrs. Duncan and Willſon, guarded by a party of Delawares, who treated us with a great deal of kindneſs, and gave us great reaſon to think they mean nothing but peace and friendſhip from all their actions. The Shawaneſe have raiſed 20 warriors to ſtrike the Virginians, who were to ſet off laſt Monday. I fear all the traders are killed at the Shawaneſe towns, as there was a party of Mingoes gathered for that purpoſe. I am of opinion, it will be a general Indian war, 'though Col. Croghan thinks the matter will be ſettled in a ſhort time."

Extract of a letter from Bedford, May 30.

"I ſuppoſe you have heard of the Indians being killed, at Whaling; ſince that time Indian White Eyes, Mr. Duncan, and Mr Saunderſon, who were ſent down the river from Fort Pitt, in order to accommodate matters with the Shawaneſe, are returned, but had hard work to get back; the Delawares, who at preſent ſeem to be friends, had enough to do to ſave their lives; the poor traders down among the Shawaneſe, no perſon can tell whether they are dead or alive. White Eyes, on his return to Fort Pitt, ſaid the Shawaneſe were for war, and that 40 odd of them are at preſent out, intending a ſtroke (as is ſuppoſed) at ſome part of Virginia. The Delawares ſay they will not go to war, but there is no dependence on them; we expect every day to hear of their ſtriking in ſome quarter. It is lamentable to ſee the multitudes of poor people that are hourly running down the country; ſuch of them as ſtay, are building forts; God knows how it will turn out with them.—We intend, as ſoon as we hear of any damage being done, to erect fortifications here.—The Shawaneſe themſelves ſay, that they have nothing againſt Pennſylvania, but only Virginia; but we may depend, as ſoon as they ſtrike Virginia they will alſo fall on us."

Capt. Randall from London, on the 23d ult. in lat. 38 : 50, long. 67 : 43, ſpoke Capt. Steel, in the ſhip Hercules, from Boſton for Jamaica, out 8 days, all well: On the 29th, in lat. 37 : 35, long. 68 : 40, ſpoke Capt. Willes, in the ſhip Thomas, from New-York for Barcelona, out 5 days.

Capt. Burchell from Tortola, on the 2d inſt. in lat. 29 : 14, long. 68 : 4, ſpoke Capt. Davidſon, in a ſloop from this port for Jamaica.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE remark which a Schoolmaſter in this city made on the effects of our baſely ſubmitting to Parliamentary taxation, deſerves to be particularly attended to by every man, who earns his bread by his induſtry; as it will in ſome degree diſcover to him the effects which ſuch taxations will have upon him; and will enable him to determine what part he ought to take on the occaſion.

One of his neighbours, who had not duly conſidered the matter, ſlighting the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, ſaid to him, "indeed, friend, you and I need not trouble ourſelves about theſe matters, for it will not make three-pence odds to us how they end."

"You are much miſtaken," replied the Schoolmaſter, "for if we now yield the point, I expect in a ſhort time to be obliged to pay thirty or forty pounds annually for my own ſhare of the tax."

"How is that poſſible?" ſaid his neighbour.

"Why," anſwered the Schoolmaſter, "I eſteem every penny I loſe by means of this taxation as a part of the tax; and as there is no end of oppreſſion, when fairly eſtabliſhed in any country, we muſt expect tax after tax as long as the inhabitants are able to pay any, or willing to ſubmit to the impoſition. By this means our country will be drained of its wealth, and the inhabitants reduced to greater and greater degrees of poverty, ſo that the man who is now able to pay me 12/6 per quarter for the education of his ſon, will ſcarcely be able to afford a dollar; and thus I will in effect be taxed 20*ſ.* a year for every ſcholar in my ſchool. It will be the ſame with the Labourer and Mechanic; for the man who now earns 3*ſ.* a day, will not receive more than 1/6, and perhaps not ſo much, ſo that they will be taxed about one half of their earnings, over and above their ſhare of the particular taxes, which were the occaſion of their diſtreſſes. Nor need the Farmer expect to eſcape, for every degree of poverty introduced into the country, will produce a proportional lowering of the price of his wheat and other produce. Ireland, groaning under the ſame iron rod of oppreſſion which is now lifted over us, where a Schoolmaſter muſt teach three months for eighteen-pence, and a * Labourer, though he has a wife and ſeveral children to maintain, muſt reap hard in harveſt for ſix-pence a day, is an inconteſtible proof of the direful effects of ſubmitting to arbitrary power. Beſides the diſcouragements to marriage, where the people are poor, are ſo great, that I expect the number of ſcholars will annually decreaſe, and inſtead of ſeeing young and flouriſhing families every where, we ſhall ſoon ſee the country filled with old maids and bachelors, whoſe indigence will forever prevent them from entering into the matrimonial ſtate. Hence it is evident, that every man who depends on induſtry for his living, is much more concerned in averting the impending evil than you are aware of."

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* *This is the reaſon why the Iriſh emigrants make ſo deſpicable an appearance on their arrival into America, moſt of whom, after many years of parſimonious induſtry, are not able to pay their paſſage to this country, though it amount to no more than three guineas.*

Laſt Thurſday evening about twelve hundred mechanicks of this city and ſuburbs, aſſembled at the State Houſe, to hear a letter and other papers read, from the mechanicks of the city of New-York, and to form ſuch reſolutions (as ſhould be judged proper) for their future conduct at this moſt alarming and critical time, when American liberty is ſo deeply wounded, and her rights ſo unjuſtly invaded, by levying taxes on us without our conſent for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and for refuſing payment of thoſe illegal taxes, blocking up with divers ſhips of war, the port and town of Boſton, thereby moſt unjuſtly depriving that once flouriſhing and loyal town of its whole trade, the inhabitants of their private property, and the labouring poor of the means of ſubſiſting themſelves and families. Theſe proceedings of the parent ſtate againſt her American children, call aloud upon all Americans to aſſemble, conſult and determine firmly to purſue ſuch meaſures for their own and neighbours future ſecurity, as ſhall be judged moſt likely to avert the preſent calamity, and ſecure to them the perfect enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and laſting foundation; for which purpoſe, the mechanicks of this city did propoſe and intend at this meeting to form ſuch reſolutions, to co-operate with the Committee of merchants, and to ſtrengthen their hands, as will convince the world Americans were born and determine to live free, and that they never will be ſlaves; that liberty is their birth-right—they cannot, they will not give it up.

But ſince the ſending out the hand-bills for calling this great aſſembly, information was received, that the preſent Committee have ſent expreſſes to all the ſouthern Colonies for their advice on this alarming occaſion, and returns to thoſe expreſſes are expected in a very few days.—That the Committee had determined to call a general meeting of all the inhabitants in the city and county, to be held here next Wedneſday, the 15th inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, then to chooſe one grand joint Committee to repreſent the whole inhabitants of this city and county, to correſpond with the Committees of the neighbouring provinces, and to adopt ſuch meaſures to be purſued by all, as their united wiſdom ſhall direct: Wherefore it is judged beſt at preſent, to omit going into particular reſolutions, or appointing a particular Committee to repreſent the mechanicks, as the grand general meeting is ſo near at hand.

June 11, 1774.

As it was judged, there would not be ſufficient time to give proper notice to the county, it was agreed on Saturday laſt, by the Committee and a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants called to adviſe on the preſent occaſion, that the GENERAL MEETING be poſtponed to Saturday next, at or near the State Houſe, at 3 o'clock P. M. at which time and place, the inhabitants of this city and county, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, are deſired to attend, in order to take into their conſideration, certain propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.

On Tueſday the 7th inſtant, the following horſes ſtarted for the Jockey Club Purſe of £.100.

	1ſt heat.	2d heat.
James Delancey, Eſqr's bay mare Slamerkin,	1	1
Governor Eden's cheſnut horſe Slim,	2	2
Mr. John Delancey's black horſe Auctionier,	diſt.	

And on Thurſday the 9th, the following horſes ſtarted for the Purſe of £.50.

Mr. John Delancey's black horſe Auctionier,	1	1
Governor Eden's bay horſe Whynot,	2	2

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Three Friends, B. Hanſon, Barbados.
Sloop Cæſar, T. Nelmes, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Barcelona.
Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Sch. Betſy, R. Aldcock, Guadaloupe.
Sch. Polly, R. Zuill, Anguilla and St. Martins.
Sch. Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Jamaica.
Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Roſanna, J. M'Ferridge, Liſbon.
Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Barcelona.
Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat.
Sloop North-Carolina Pac. A. Moore, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Experiment, D. Livingſton, Bermuda.
Sloop Betſy, W. Townſend, Virginia.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, North-Carolina.
Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, New-Providence.
Sloop Friendſhip, H. Satſull, Maryland.
Sch. Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Boſton.
Sch. Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. England.
Ship Bella, T. Jones, London.
Sloop Jane, R. Burchall, Tortola.
Sloop Ranger, W. Pukelt, Virginia.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Barcelona.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Betſy, R. Aldcock, Dominica.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sloop Charlotte, R. Parker, Jamaica.
Schooner Mary, J. Perott, St. Croix.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Sloop Free Maſon, J. Proby, North-Carolina.
Brig Jerſey Packet, T. Daviſon, New-York.
Ship Pitt, J. Cheeſman, Liſbon.
Brig Helena and Mary, C. M'Carthy, Ferrol.
Sch. John, N. Butterfield, St. Euſtatia.
Sloop Liberty, F. Lyle, Virginia.
Sloop Two Brothers, B. Burgis, St. Kitts.
Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, North-Carolina.
Ship Cheſter, D. Campbell, Briſtol.
Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Maryland.
Sloop Crawford, C. Smith, New-York.
Sloop Potomack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Brig Greyhound, J. Allen, Cadiz.
Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Cork.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica.
Sloop Jenny, J. Cochran, Dominica.
Sloop Betſy, W. Townſend, Virginia.
Sloop Succeſs, J. Bohannon, Virginia.
Sch. Croſby, J. Bryan, St. Croix.
Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Falmouth.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant woman who has near three years to ſerve. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

A NEW ORGAN

TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four ſtops, viz. two deapaſcons, German flute, and 15th, with a ſewell; it will ſuit either a ſmall church or a chamber, and may be ſeen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, oppoſite the Golden Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. At the ſaid place all ſorts of Upholſterers and Cabinet work is done in the moſt elegant manner, and on reaſonable terms.

June 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, the 17th inſt. at Public Vendue, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of EDWARD DAWES, deceaſed;

SEVERAL lots of ground in the Borough of Wilmington, viz. One fronting on Weſt-ſtreet 150 feet, and extending back to Tatnall-ſtreet.—One other, fronting 33 feet on Market-ſtreet, 100 feet deep, whereon is erected a frame building, now in the tenure of Jeremiah Carter, ſubject to a leaſe of five years unexpired.—Alſo the leaſe of a lot fronting 20 feet on High-ſtreet, is ſubject to a yearly rent of 25*ſ.* per ann:—And three acres of marſh near the Mouth of Brandywine.

RUMFORD DAWES,
ABIJAH DAWES.

N. B. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid EDWARD DAWES, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted; and alſo, thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to RUMFORD DAWES and ABIJAH DAWES, at Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVENTY acres of land, in Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Joſeph, Jacob and William Reynolds.

A lot in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, 53 feet 4 inches in front, and extending about 330 feet to Shacamaxon Creek, within a few feet of its entrance into Delaware; on which is a good dwelling-houſe and other improvements.

A three-ſtory brick houſe, on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, with a new two ſtory brick kitchen; the lot is 15 feet 4 inches front, and 72 feet deep; rents at £.50 per annum; is clear of ground-rent.

TO BE LET ON GROUND-RENT.

Sixty feet of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet eaſtward to Penn-ſtreet; alſo, a lot at the north eaſt corner of Front and South-ſtreets, being 40 feet front on South-ſtreet, and 53 feet 2 inches on Front-ſtreet.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

A good farm in a high, dry, healthy ſituation, with a neat dwelling-houſe and offices, a good orchard and garden, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, is wanted on a leaſe for three or five years, and liberty to purchaſe at the expiration of that term: If near a river, or on the road between Philadelphia and New York, the more agreeable.

TO BE LENT ON INTEREST,

Sundry ſums of money, on good real ſecurity, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the London Coffee-Houſe.

TO BE SOLD, the times of a Dutch ſervant woman and a girl, alſo two Negro girls.

Wanted, places for perſons of the following capacities, viz. clerks to merchants, waiting men to gentlemen, houſe keepers, wet nurſes, cooks and maids.

Wanted on purchaſe or hire, a young man that can perform the dexterity of a mountebank on the ſtage. Alſo,

Wanted on purchaſe, a Negro boy to go to a neighbouring province.

Wanted on rent, a houſe in a part of the city ſuitable to erect a brewery, and a houſe for lodgings.

Wanted, to go to a neighbouring colony, a brewer and maltſter, who is capable of directing the buſineſs in all its branches: Such a perſon would meet with good encouragement. And, by a diſtiller of rum in this city, a partner with a capital equal to a large ſtock of every neceſſary utenſil and convenience for carrying on the buſineſs extenſively, who would be willing to undertake the ſales and collecting part of the concern only.

I have to ſell exceeding cheap, wholeſale or retail, for caſh, a large aſſortment of American Flint Glaſs, conſiſting of a great variety of wine glaſſes, tumblers, decanters, wine and water glaſſes, ſugar diſhes, ſyllabub and jelly glaſſes, ſalts, muſtard pots, ſmelling and proof bottles, glaſs cans, &c. &c. alſo a quantity of iron ſkillets.

N. B. Accounts ſtated and adjuſted, letters and advertiſements wrote, deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement, and other writings drawn, and books poſted; alſo debts collected, bills of exchange, books and goods ſold on commiſſions, money procured on intereſt, and buſineſs in general tranſacted and done to ſuit moſt perſons, with care and fidelity, by

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half or the whole of them valuable Mills, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, together with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a coopers ſhop, ſmoke houſe, ſtables, &c. all in good repair: Alſo about 70 acres of land, 5 of which are exceeding good meadow, a good young orchard, about 40 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land for tillage. The mills are in very good repair (the running gear almoſt new) having two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, a machine and Dutch fan for cleaning wheat, and four boulting cloths, all going by water. On the landing, about two miles below the mills, there is erected a good ſtore-houſe for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. which will alſo be ſold with the above. For further particulars apply to HUGH HARTSHORNE, Eſq; or EBENEZER LARGE, in Briſtol, or to RICHARD HARTSHORNE on the premiſes.

TANTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of July next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE FORGE called TANTON, ſituate in Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, within four miles of a furnace, ſeven miles from a good landing on Ancocus Creek, and ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia: The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings, are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful. The tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres, moſt of which is pretty well timbered, about 30 acres cleared, and ſome meadow. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to CHARLES READ.

DANIEL ELLIS,
CHARLES READ,
THOMAS FISHER.

Winchester, in Virginia, May 23, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1ſt of July next,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 3000 acres, ſituate on and near Back Creek, in Frederick County, Virginia, about twelve miles from Wincheſter, on the road leading to the Warm Springs, whereon are newly erected an extraordinary good ſaw-mill, on a never failing ſtream, which has alſo every convenience for a griſt mill, with two ſmall dwelling-houſes and a barn: There are on ſaid land about 110 acres of bottom ground, fit either for meadow, corn or hemp; 6 acres of upland cleared; about half of the land is tolerable good for wheat or other grain, and extraordinary well timbered with oak and pine: About half of the land, with the ſaw-mill, is now rented on a leaſe of ten years, at £50 Virginia currency, per annum: The above place is laid off for two tenements, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. Any further deſcription of the premiſes, the ſubſcriber apprehends to be unneceſſary, being convinced that thoſe perſons intending to purchaſe will be governed by their own judgment of the eſtate, and not by his mere deſcription of it, which will effectually obviate any partiality on his part, as well as any ill natured and groundleſs aſſertions of envious neighbours, who ſometimes, under the maſk of religion and friendſhip, take a pleaſure in endeavouring to depreciate the property of their neighbours. The ſubſcriber is particular in this point from having ſuffered an injury of this kind from a perſon in a neighbouring county, who knows very little of the ſubſcriber's concerns, and never ſaw any part of the above land.——Reaſonable credit will be given to the purchaſer, and the ſubſcriber may at any time be ſeen and treated with at his houſe, at the ſign of William Pitt, in Wincheſter.

MESHACH SEXTON.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1774.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons of this city, about the 24th of laſt month, a black COW, about 6 or 7 years old, a good deal of white in her face, a white ſpot on the top of her ſhoulder, and a long white ſtreak under her belly. Any perſon who has found ſaid cow, and will bring her to GEORGE KNER, baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, on the 28th of May, an Iriſh boy named JOHN JOHNSTON, a houſe-carpenter by trade, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, long legs, a long red face, and black hair; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, ſtriped jacket, new leather breeches, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of pumps, and a wool hat. Whoever takes him up ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DIETERICH HEISS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to have any thing to do with him at their peril.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT,

HAS removed to the large bank houſe and ſtore belonging to PETER TURNER, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, a moſt valuable collection of old Wines of all kinds, Rum, Spirits and Porter, in any quantity.——The repeated orders he has been favoured with from the country, afford him the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his liquors ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*.

ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown townſhip) in the province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right to ſaid land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the firſt day of November, 1772, for 200l. near 100l. of which is paid, as appears on the back of ſaid bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the firſt of November, 1773, for 90l. Now this may ſerve to forwarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the ſame.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Herford, alias Baltimore County, Upper Deer-creek Hundred, Maryland, on the 9th of April laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named SILVESTER PRISKIL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, has a down look, black hair, and ſpeaks with a good deal of the brogue: he had on and took with him when he went away, a green ſailor jacket, a ſpotted flannel under jacket, fine linen ſhirt, new buckſkin breeches, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a little felt hat bound with blue tape. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WHITEFORD.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES and Co. or ſaid maſter on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

N. B. Good RICE juſt imported and to be ſold. Enquire as above.

CHOICE SHAD

In barrels and half barrels, cured in the beſt manner for family uſe, and

EXCELLENT HERRINGS,
TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM MILNOR,
in Water-ſtreet, two doors above the Old Ferry houſe, Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Pitt, Joſeph Cheeſman, commander, from Liſbon and Falmouth,

LISBON WINE of an excellent quality, Lemons, Almonds, Walnuts, Figs, Oil, Corks, Brimſtone, &c. to be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE near the DRAWBRIDGE.

TO BE LET,

From the firſt of June till the eighteenth of November next,

A GOOD ſubſtantial STONE HOUSE, with three rooms on a floor, and a large garden well ſtocked with peach trees of various ſorts, which have in a particular manner withſtood the inclemency of the froſt which happened the 4th of May; alſo an orchard well planted with fruit trees, and about ſixteen acres of land, part of which is now planted with Indian corn. The whole to be diſpoſed of remarkably cheap, the preſent poſſeſſor being under the neceſſity of removing in a ſhort time to embrace an advantageous offer lately made him, and quits the houſe for no other reaſon. Said houſe would well ſuit any merchant or trader in Philadelphia for a retreat after the hurry of buſineſs, being diſtant from the Court-houſe only two miles, and is delightfully ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, oppoſite the Corporation Ferry, which conſtantly affords a pleaſing moving picture to the premiſes now to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH OGDEN, at the Corporation Ferry.

N. B. Part of the ſaid houſe might be evacuated immediately.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

For a TERM of YEARS,

A STRONG, luſty young Negroe man, who is fit for the country buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer.

THIS is to give notice, that the partnerſhip of KIDD AND SPENCER is diſſolved: All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Kidd and Spencer are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately to Joſeph Spencer, who continues ſelling at the ſame place (in Second-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets) wholeſale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica ſpirits, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, Holland and Lancaſter gin, brandy by the gallon or in caſes, raiſins and currants, tar, all kinds of dye ſtuff, beſt French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allum, madder, loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugar, fine and coarſe ſalt, Weſton's and Philadelphia ſnuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, cotton, a few boxes of lemons, &c. &c.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN as a waiter to a tavern, or in the ſervice of a gentleman. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT BUNBURY, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Crooked Billet.

THE SUBSCRIBER, maſter of the Friends School, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has room in ſaid ſchool for a few day ſcholars at preſent, and has procured a convenient houſe, in a very pleaſant healthful ſituation, near the ſaid ſchool, for the reception of a few boys to board.

N. B. No more than ſix boys will be taken to board, nor more than twenty-four will be admitted into ſaid ſchool at one time, boarders included.——No exception is made on account of religion: whoever has a due deſire that their children may be educated in the fear of God as much as poſſible, ſuch children will be gladly received, and diligently inſtructed in what is moſt needful to be known, by

J. STORY.

To the INHABITANTS *of* AMERICA.

A PERSON juſt come from England, that has had the managing of buſineſs in a capital weaving manufactory ſome years, would be glad to engage with any gentleman, or company of gentlemen, to make the following articles, or to inſtruct therein any number of hands that ſhall be required, from one to one hundred or more, every one of which ſhall be on a different branch, and children of ſix years old, and from that to any age, either boys or girls, may be employed in ſaid works, viz. fringe and lace of all ſorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and toſſels of all kinds, either in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted or thread; coachmakers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; ſadlers laces and fringes, girth webs, bridle reins, orriſs, &c. gold, ſilver or ſilk jacks for ladies riding dreſſes; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms, or footmens liveries made to any pattern; ſilk knee garters and bindings of all kinds; ladies trimmings in gold, ſilver or ſilk, in the Engliſh and French faſhions, with turbands, ſheneals, gimps, &c. &c. gimp and ſheneal trimmings for ſilk and cloth cloaks; narrow velvets for ladies collars; ditto for binding mens hats; broad ditto for bands; ditto with gold and ſilver, and a great number of other articles. Any perſon that this may ſuit in Philadelphia, New-York, or any part of America, may be further informed by directing a letter to, or enquiring for A. B. at the Riſing Sun in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

This Day is publiſhed, printed for, and ſold by,

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, Stationer and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct and handſome octavo edition of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or the FAMILY PHYSICIAN, being an attempt to render the medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing people what is in their power, both with reſpect to the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. The ſecond American edition, carefully printed from the new London edition, witd all the new corrections, by the author, with very conſiderable additions.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1774.

This Day is publiſhed, by

BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In Coombe's Alley, near Front-ſtreet, (price ONE SHILLING) and may be had at the different bookſellers in this city,

O TEMPORA! O MORES! or the beſt NEW-YEAR'S GIFT for a PRIME MINISTER, being the ſubſtance of two ſermons preached at a few ſmall churches only, and publiſhed at the repeated requeſt of the congregations: By the Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, A. M. late ſcholar of Eaton. Dedicated to Lord NORTH.

N. B. The pulpit was REFUSED at eight of the moſt capital churches in London, and ſeveral thouſand copies were ordered before it was ſent to the preſs.

Juſt re printed, and ſold by JAMES ADAMS, at his printing-office in Wilmington, and to be had of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A FAIR AND RATIONAL
VINDICATION
Of the right of INFANTS to the ordinance of
BAPTISM:
Being the ſubſtance of ſeveral DISCOURSES from Acts ii. 39. Containing

I. The ſcripture ground on which the right of infants to baptiſm is founded.
II. The evidence by which it is ſupported. And,
III. A ſolution of the moſt material objections.

By DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M.
Late miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church, in the city of New-York.

That the bleſſing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles thro' Jeſus Chriſt. GAL. iii. 14.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, executor to the eſtate of ANN THOMAS, deceaſed,

A LOT of GROUND, with two ſmall frame tenements thereon, ſituated on Budd-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets: The lot contains in front 30 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have two or three years to pay the money, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. Alſo to be ſold, two lots ſituated at the upper end of Second ſtreet, a little to the ſouthward of the new bridge; each lot containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 60 feet; clear of ground-rent.

To be let on ground-rent forever, a number of lots ſituated on Second, Third, Charlotte and Fourth-ſtreets. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent any of the above deſcribed lots, may know the terms and ſee the plans by applying to WILLIAM COATS, in Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties.

MARYLAND and Newcaſtle ragged money exchanged, at a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at his wholeſale and retail ſtore, the corner of Front and Spruce-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

He has opened a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to every ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1774.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about three weeks ago, a light red COW, with two ſlits in one of her ears; had on a bell, and a ſtick acroſs her horns, which was branded H. B. ſhe has very ſhort legs and a long body. Whoever will bring ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

HUDSON BURR.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-Store in Second-ſtreet,

HAS a freſh importation of BOOKS, &c. among which are, Atkyns's, Veſey's, Wilſon's, Strange's, Salkield's, Raymond's and Burrow's reports; Lilly's entries, Jacob's law dictionary, caſes in equity, Hardwick's caſes, Burn's juſtice, attorneys practice, Umfreville's lex coronatoria; Macbride's practice of phyſic; the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of Vanſwieten's commentaries, which complete the whole; theſe four volumes are to be had ſeparate, alſo the three that precede them, to complete ſets: ſeveral things new in the phyſical way, Whitelock's journal of his Swediſh embaſſy from the commonwealth of England, &c. Northook's hiſtory of London, annual regiſter for 1772; the Weſtminſter, Gentleman's, Univerſal and London magazines, for 1773, compleat; Baſkerville's bible in folio, a variety of family and ſmall bibles, ditto with Canne's notes, common prayers of all ſizes, &c. &c. A great variety of paper hangings, battledores, writing papers, blank books, parchment and ſtationary of all kinds; inſtruments, and ſome curious hard ware, viz. circumferenters, pocket caſes of mathematical inſtruments, thermometers, barometers; a thermometer, barometer and hygrometer in one frame; convex and concave mirrors, camera obſcura, ſliding rules, inſtruments for proving ſpirits, very neat copper ſcales, weights in neſts, money ſcales, ditto for apothecaries, ſingle and double caſes of ſilver handled knives and forks, backgammon tables labelled book faſhion, very neat pocket piſtols, ſwords and cutteaus with ſilk and morocco belts, globes, ſpying glaſſes, reading ditto, concave ditto for near ſighted people, neat plated chain ſpurs, a variety of razors and ſhaving equipage, the beſt penknives, fencing foils, real and mock canes, an aſſortment of ſpectacles, German flutes, ſhoe, knee and ſtock ſet buckles, pinchbeck ditto of the neateſt kinds, tea urns, ebony writing ſtands, ſurgeons capital and pocket inſtruments, &c. &c.

Drugs and Medicines of all kinds as uſual, phials ſorted, or the ſmall ſizes may be had ſeparate.

At the ſame place may be had, window glaſs, 9 by 11 and 8 by 10; a few caſes of beſt ſweet oil; printing and rapping paper.

FISHING TACKLE

MADE AND SOLD BY

EDWARD POLE,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, a few doors below JOHN DUNLAP's Printing-Office, and near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia, viz.

FISHING RODS of various ſorts and ſizes, either hollow or ſolid, plain or ringed; plain and multiplying wheels; horſe hair, ſilk, hardeſt, hempen, cotton, and lay out lines; deepſeas ready fitted; trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork floats, with either gooſe or ſwan quills; artificial minews and flies; ſilk worms gut and Indian graſs; leads of various patterns for Black-Point and other fiſhing; beſt kirby and common fiſh-hooks of every ſize, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair, or Indian graſs; box and plain ſwivels; ſmall portable boxes, compleatly fitted with a variety of fiſhing tackle, caſting, minew, landing, and ſcoop nets, &c. &c.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleaſure in the fiſhing way, either to Black-Point, Sea, River, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed with any kind of fiſhing tackle.

All ſorts of tackle mended, and an allowance is made to thoſe who purchaſe quantities to ſell again.—Orders from town or country will be carefully attended to, thankfully received and duly executed.

⁂ He ſtill continues ſelling all kinds of the beſt GROCERIES on the loweſt terms.

To be ſold, a ſilver-ſmith's large CASE, very neat, ready fitted with wires. Enquire as above.

CHARLES STOW, TAYLOR,

RETURNS thanks to thoſe gentlemen that have hitherto been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, humbly hoping for a continuance of the ſame: He takes this method to inform them and the Public in general, that he has removed to the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the fourth door above Walnut-ſtreet, and thoſe that will be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done at the loweſt prices, in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. An allowance of ſix per cent will be made to thoſe that pay the caſh.

Maiden-Head, April 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living near Princeton, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL NUGENT, about 26 years of age, is marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtout and well made, ſpeaks with the broague, has ſhort brown hair, and apt to take a hearty drink: Had on and took with him when he went away, a reddiſh brown coatee with white metal buttons, a white ſwanſkin waiſtcoat, breeches the ſame of the coatee, an old brown ſurtout, and ſnuff coloured velvet breeches; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and forge a paſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from

THOMAS TOBIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER ſtill continues his Potting buſineſs in Market-ſtreet, a few doors above the Black Horſe, and has on hand a large and general aſſortment of EARTHEN WARE; where all orders from maſters of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers will be complied with at the ſhorteſt notice, and gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid STANDLEY, whoſe accounts are above a twelve-month's ſtanding, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Have for SALE, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a few doors above the Black Horſe, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum; molaſſes; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, allum, copperas, brimſtone, chalk, glue, raiſins by the keg, Boſton mackarel, lamp and tanners oil, tar and roſin by the barrel, Rhode-Iſland cheeſe; alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter Geneva, of excellent quality.

TRENTON FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ever deſirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction in their power, even by a ſacrifice of their own intereſt, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and aſſurance, that from and after the firſt day of April, they will ferry all perſons, horſes, carriages, &c. upon the ſame terms, and at as low a rate and price, as any ferry within the diſtance of four miles on the river.—The ſuperior conveniences of the above ferry to any other on the river, both with reſpect to its direct ſituation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a conſiderable diſtance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all ſuch inducements for the Public, joined with the ſacrifice now made, as flatter the ſubſcribers to hope for every preference from the generoſity of the Public, which their readineſs and intentions to oblige give them ſome right to expect, in favour of an *old eſtabliſhed ferry*.

March 27, 1774. KENSELAER WILLIAMS.
PATRICK COLVIN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant lad, named WILLIAM DAVIS, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſhort brown friſly hair, brown eyes, full face, a down look, talks with the broague, and came into the country laſt fall: He ſtole from his maſter a brown worſted and wool coat, a ſilk and cotton ſtriped lapelled waiſtcoat, half worn buckſkin breeches and coarſe hat: He wears the legs of brown ſtockings, with no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CAUSLAND.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* *June* 14, 1774.

By Capt. Williamſon, *arrived at* Marblehead, *in* 36 *days from* Briſtol, *we have the following important advices, viz.*

A BILL for the impartial adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſe of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* New-England.

WHEREAS in his Majeſty's province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of *Great-Britain* over the ſaid province; and an actual and avowed reſiſtance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been ſuffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpuniſhed, in defiance of his Majeſty's authority, and to the utter ſubverſion of all lawful Government.

And whereas, in the preſent diſordered ſtate of the ſaid province, it is of the utmoſt importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-eſtabliſhent of lawful authority throughout the ſame, that neither the Magiſtrates acting in ſupport of the laws, nor any of his Majeſty's ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting them therein, or in the ſuppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, raiſed in oppoſition to the execution of the laws and ſtatutes of this Realm, ſhould be diſcouraged from the proper diſcharge of their duty, by an apprehenſion, that in caſe of their being queſtioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the ſame, before perſons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the Magiſtrate in the ſupport of whom ſuch acts had been done.

In order therefore to remove every ſuch diſcouragement from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occaſions, to exert themſelves in ſupport of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the King and Parliament of *Great-Britain* over the ſame: *Be it enacted* by the KING's Moſt excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if at any time, within the ſpace of years from and after the any bill or bills of indictment ſhall be found againſt any perſon for murther, or other capital offence, in the province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the Governor, or in his abſence to the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ſaid province, that the fact was committed, by the perſon indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of Riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the purpoſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid province, in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, to direct that the indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's colonies, or in *Great-Britain*, and for that purpoſe to order the perſon indicted to be ſent under a ſufficient cuſtody to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of juſtice from the want of evidence in ſuch caſes, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, to ſettle and aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor, or the perſon indicted, ſhall deſire to be ſummoned; which ſum ſhall be advanced by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to the witneſſes, who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall enter into a recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of ſuch indictment.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to he had in any other of his Majeſty's colonies, ſhall tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to the Governor of ſuch other colony; who ſhall immediately iſſue a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſaid indictment, with the ſaid recognizances, to the Chief Juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer there, who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid indictment, as if the ſame had been found before them, and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place: And in caſe the Goveraor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in *Great-Britain*, he ſhall then tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who ſhall deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſame to the Maſter of the Crown Office, and the indictment ſhall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the Court of *King's Bench*, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of *Middleſex*.

A BILL for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* North-America.

WHEREAS by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, made in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for uniting, erecting and incorporating the ſeveral Colonies, Territories, and Tracts of Land therein mentioned, into one real Province, by the name of their Majeſties Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, whereby it was among other things ordained and eſtabliſhed, that the Governor of the ſaid Province ſhould from thenceforth be appointed and commiſſionated by their Majeſties their Heirs and Succeſſors, it was however granted and ordained, that from the expiration of the term, for, and during which the Eight and Twenty Perſons, named in the ſaid Letters Patent, were appointed to be the firſt Counſellors or Aſſiſtants to the Governor of the ſaid Province for the time being, the aforeſaid number of eight and twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould yearly, once every year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen:

And whereas the ſaid method of electing ſuch Counſellors or Aſſiſtants to be veſted with the ſeveral powers, authorities, and privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the practice, heretofore uſed, in ſuch of the colonies thereby united, in which the appointment of the reſpective Governors had been veſted in the General Courts or Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies, hath, by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of government eſtabliſhed in the province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, by the ſaid Letters Patent herein before mentioned, and hath been ſo far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal welfare, peace and good government, or to the maintenance of that juſt ſubordination to, and conformity with, the laws of *Great-Britain*, that the manner of exercising the powers, authorities, and privileges aforeſaid, by the perſons ſo annually elected, hath for ſome time paſt been ſuch as had the moſt manifeſt tendency to obſtruct, and in great meaſure defeat the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of His Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects, in the ſaid province, to His Majeſty's government, and to encourage the ill-diſpoſed among them to proceed even to acts of direct reſiſtance to, and defiance of, His Majeſty's authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open reſiſtance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of *Boſton* and the neighbourhood thereof, within the ſaid province:

And whereas it is, under theſe circumſtances, become abſolutely neceſſary, in order to the preſervation of the peace and good order of the ſaid province, the protection of His Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects therein reſident, the continuance of the mutual benefits ariſing from the commerce and correſpondence between this kingdom and the ſaid province, and the maintaining of the juſt dependance of the ſaid province upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain*, that the ſaid method of annually electing the Counſellors or Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province ſhould no longer be ſuffered to continue, but that the appointment of the ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould henceforth be put upon the like footing as is eſtabliſhed in ſuch other of His Majeſty's colonies or plantations in *America*, the Governors whereof are appointed by His Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*.

Be it therefore enacted, by the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the ſo much of the Charter granted by their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the inhabitants of the ſaid province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New-England*, and all and every clauſe, matter, and thing therein contained, which relates to the time and manner of electing the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, for the ſaid province, and all elections and appointments of ſuch Counſellors and Aſſiſtants made in purſuance thereof, ſhall and that from and after the ſaid the Council or Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province for the time being, ſhall be compoſed of ſuch of the inhabitants or proprietors of lands within the ſame, as ſhall be thereunto nominated or appointed by his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by Warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manual, and with the advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the practice now uſed in reſpect to the appointment of Counſellors in ſuch of his Majeſty's other Colonies, in *America*, the Governors whereof are appointed by commiſſion under the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*: provided the number of the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſhall not at any one time exceed nor be leſs than

And it is hereby further enacted, That the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall hold their offices reſpectively, for and during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and ſhall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities, at preſent held, exerciſed and enjoyed by the Aſſiſtants and Counſellors of the ſaid province, conſtituted and elected from time to time, under the ſaid Charter, except as hereinafter excepted; and ſhall alſo, upon their admiſſion into the ſaid Council, and before they enter upon the execution of their offices, reſpectively take the oaths, and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the declarations required, as well by the ſaid Charter, as by any law or laws of ſaid province now in force, to be taken by the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, which have been ſo elected and conſtituted as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty's Governor for the time being, of the ſaid province, or in his abſence, for the Lieutenant Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the Seal of the province, from time to time, the Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices of the Peace, and other officers to Council or Courts of Juſtice belonging, and to remove the ſame without the conſent of the Council; and that all Judges of the Inferior courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices, and other Officers ſo appointed by the Governor, or in his abſence by the Lieutenant Governor alone, ſhall and may have, hold, and exerciſe the their ſaid offices, powers, and authorioies as fully and completely, to all intents and purpoſes, as any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, or other officers, have or might have done heretofore under the Letters Patent, in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, any law, ſtatute, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to annul or make void the commiſſion granted before the to any Judges of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices of the Peace, or other Officers; but that they may hold and exerciſe the ſame, as if this act had never been made, until the ſame ſhall be determined by death, removal by the Governor, or other avoidance, as the caſe may happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that upon every vacancy of the offices of the Chief Juſtice and Judges of the Superior Court of the ſaid province, from and after the the Governor for the time being, or in his abſence the Lieutenant Governor, without the conſent of the Council, ſhall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the perſons to ſucceed to the ſaid offices, who ſhall hold their commiſſions during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heir and ſucceſſors; and that neither the Chief Juſtice and Judget appointed before the ſaid nor thoſe who ſhall hereafter be appointed purſuant to this Act, ſhall be removed, unleſs by the order of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, under his or their Sign Manual

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſoid, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary of the ſaid province, for the time being, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed, during their continuance in their reſpective offices, Juſtices of the Peace in and for every county of the ſaid proviuce, and ſhall and may have, hold and enjoy, all the powers and authorities given to the Juſtices of the Peace by virtue of their commiſſion, or by any Act of the General-Court of the ſaid province.

And whereas, by an Act of the General-Court of the ſaid province, made in the fourth year of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled "An Act for regulating of town-ſhips, choice of town-officers, and ſetting forth their power," the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips, rateable at twenty pounds eſtate, are authorized to aſſemble together, in the month of *March* in every year, upon notice given by the conſtable, or ſuch other as the Select Men of the town ſhall appoint, for the choice of Select Men, conſtables, and other officers; and the freeholders and inhabitants are alſo impowered to make and agree upon ſuch neceſſary rules, orders and bye-laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the prudential affairs, and to annex penalties for the non-obſervance of the ſame, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for one offence; provided they be not repugnant to the general laws of the ſaid province.

And whereas a great abuſe has been made of the power of calling ſuch meetings, and the inhabitants have, contrary to the deſign of their inſtitution, been miſled to treat upon matters of the moſt general concern, and to paſs many dangerous and unwarrantable reſolves; for remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, That from and after the no town-meeting ſhall be called by the Select-Men, or at the requeſt of any number of freeholders, without the leave of the Governor in writing, expeſſing the ſpecial buſineſs of the ſaid meeting, firſt had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the month of *March*, for the choice of Select-Men, conſtables, and other officers; and that no other matter ſhall be treated of at ſuch meeting, except the election of their aforeſaid officers, nor at any other meeting, except the buſineſs expreſſed in the leave given by the Governor.

And whereas, in purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid province, made in the ſeventh year of the reign of *William* the third, and three other Acts of Aſſembly, made in the eleventh year of the ſame reign, Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, have been uſually ſummoned and returned by the conſtables of the ſeveral towns, by virtue of writs or warrants directed to them, by the Clerks of the ſeveral Courts, requiring them to aſſemble the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, to choſe fit perſons to ſerve as Jurors for ſuch towns, and to ſummon and return ſuch perſons ſo choſen; which practice of choſing Jurors, and returning them, without the intervention of the Sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the adminiſtration of Juſtice *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the next enſuing, ſo much of the ſaid Acts of Aſſembly, and of all other laws now in force, within the ſaid province, as directs the return of Juries to be made by the conſtables, by an election of the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, ſhall and all Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, ſhall be returned by the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties, and no otherwiſe; and the Juſtices of the Superior Court of the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Superior Court in every county, and the Juſtices of the Peace for every county in the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Quarter Seſſion of ſuch county, ſhall iſſue their precepts or warrants to the Sheriff of ſuch county, for ſuch ſeveral Courts reſpectively to ſummon, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of ſuch county qualified to ſerve upon Juries, ſuch a number of good and lawful men as ſuch precept or warrant ſhall direct, to ſerve upon the Grand Jury at ſuch reſpective Court; and ſuch perſons ſo ſummoned and returned by the ſaid Sheriff, or ſuch of them as ſhall appear, ſhall be impannelled and ſworn the Grand Inqueſt for the body of the county, and ſhall continue as ſuch during the ſitting of ſuch reſpective Court, and until they ſhall be diſmiſſed by the ſame; and in all indictments, informations, actions and cauſes depending before the Superior Court, or any Court of Quarter Seſſion, or Court of Common Plears, in the ſaid province, which ſhall be at iſſue and ordered for trial, the Juries ſhall be ſummoned, impannelled, and returned, by the Sheriff of the county, out of the freeholdeas and inhabitants of the ſaid county qualified to ſerve upon Juries, and ſhall be choſen and arrayed in ſuch manner and form, and by and with ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as is directed and ordered in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the ſeventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majeſty King *William* the third, intituled, "An Act for the eaſe of Jurors, and better regulating of Juries;" and one other Act, made in the eighth and ninth years of the ſame reign, intitled, "An Act to enable the returns of Juries as formerly, until the firſt day of November, one thouſand, ſix hundred and ninety-ſeven;" and one other Act of Parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the ſecond, intitled "An Act for the better regulation of Juries; aud one other Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the ſame reign, intitled, "An Act for the better regulation of trials by Jury, and for enlarging the time for trials by *Niſi prius*, in the county of *Middleſex*."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, qualified to ſerve upon juries, ſhall be returned to, and recorded at, the Quarter-Seſſions for the ſeveral counties, and ſhall be delivered to the ſeveral Sheriffs in manner and form as directed by the ſaid acts of Parliament, or any of them; and until ſuch liſts of ſuch freeholders and inhabitants ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, the Sheriff of any county ſhall and may ſummon and return fit perſons to ſerve upon juries as aforeſaid, out of the body of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, qualified to ſerve upon juries, according to his judgment and diſcretion; and whenever the Judges of the Superior Court ſhall award a Special Jury to be ſtruck (which they are hereby authorized and impowered to do in ſuch manner as Special Juries have been uſually ſtruck in the court at *Weſtminſter* at trials at Bar) and if the Sheriff of the county in which ſuch jury ſhall be warded, ſhall not have received liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ſerve upon juries as herein before ordered and directed, ſuch Sheriff ſhall attend the proper office of the ſaid court with a liſt of of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the ſaid county qualified to ſerve upon juries, and the ſaid Special jury ſhall be ſtruck out of the ſaid liſt; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtices of the ſaid Superior Court, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered, upon the motion of either of the parties, in any caſe or action which ſhall be brought to iſſue, to order the ſaid cauſe or action to be tried in any county, other than the county in which the ſaid cauſe or action ſhall have been brought or laid, by a jury of ſuch other county, as they ſhall judge fit and proper, any act of Aſſembly or provincial law to the coatrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all clerks of courts, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other perſons within the ſaid province, to whom the ordering, making, delivering, or recording the liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ſerve upon juries as aforeſaid, ſhall belong or appertain, according to the true intent and meaning of this preſent act, and the ſaid acts hereby referred to, who ſhall be guilty of any wilful neglect, default, or miſfeazance, in carrying into execution this act, according to its true intent and meaning, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties as are ſeverally mentioned in the ſaid acts of Parliament hereby referred to; and all perſons who being duly qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall be duly ſummoned to ſerve upon juries in manner aforeſaid, and ſhall not attend ſuch ſervice, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties as by the laws of the ſaid province, jurors making default are now ſubject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action ſhall be brought againſt any Sheriff, for what he ſhall do in execution, or by virtue of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if a verdict ſhall be found for him, he ſhall recover Coſts.

LONDON, *April* 23.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *April* 21.

THE Houſe ſat for near half an hour without any buſineſs before them, when Lord North came, and preſented to the ſpeaker ſeveral extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boſton bill, "for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England."

The Bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge aroſe, ſaying, "Sir, I am aſtoniſhed at the noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmoſt conſequence, at a time when there is ſo thin a Houſe. [There was only forty-one Members.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by ſurprize; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I ſhould think myſelf highly unworthy a ſeat in this Aſſembly, was I to ſuffer ſo pernicious a bill to paſs in any ſtage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppoſe it every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I ſhall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of ſuch a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I am really aſtoniſhed how any perſon could think of making it. Does the noble Lord think that a man who chances to ſee a perſon murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence againſt the aggreſſor? Does the noble Lord think, that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he ſhould expect to have juſtice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a perſon would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one ſide; but I imagine if thoſe evidences ſhould not be ſufficient, evidence here, who never ſaw the tranſaction, would be procured, and the criminal acpuitted. I plainly foreſee the dangerous conſequences of this bill; IT IS MEANT TO ENSLAVE AMERICA, and the ſame Miniſter who means to enſlave them, would if he had it in his power, enſlave England; it is his aim, and what he wiſhes to do; but I ſincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of thoſe deſtructive bills, but nobly refuſe them; if they do not, they are the moſt abject ſlaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the Miniſter can do, is baſe enough for them.

Lord North.—Sir, I think myſelf called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at ſo thin a Houſe. Sir, was I to know there would be but few Members attend? I did as I promiſed I would do, which was to bring in a bill as ſoon as it was ready; it was but juſt finiſhed when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this ſtage: I thought Sir, the debate would be upon the ſecond reading; it uſually is ſo; and I ſincerely hope, when this bill is read a ſecond time, that we ſhall have a very full Houſe, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wiſh to have it thoroughly dicuſſed, and if it ſhould be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwiſe, you cannot be too unanimous in aſſenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the ſtronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enſlave America, I deny it, I have no ſuch intention; it is an unpleaſant, but neceſſary ſtep to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty; that aſſertion has much the ſame truth in it as what has been before ſaid, that the Americans had ſeen their error, and were willing to ſatisfy the India Company. Sir, there is a ſhip arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Captain Gorham; ſhe arrived in Boſton harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of Mareh 1774, I cannot ſay which; ſhe was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the ſea. Is this Sir, ſeeing their error? Is this Sir reforming? Is this making reſtitution to the India Company? Surely no gentleman will, after this, urge any in their defence. The honorable gentleman has ſaid this bill is a pernicious one; I truſt, when gentlemen come to conſider it, they will ſee it is quite otherwiſe.

Sir Thomas Frankland aroſe only to acquaint the Houſe, that he, yeſterday afternoon, after the Houſe broke up, was ſhewn a letter which a friend of his received from Boſton, dated March 1774, which mentioned the tea being deſtroyed, which was the cargo of Captain Gorham, as the noble Lord had mentioned.

Mr. Byng.—Sir, I cannot help riſing to oppoſe this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a moſt pernicious bill, and I fear made with no good intention, I really am ſurprized at the noble Lord, who ſaid, his wiſh was to make their laws in America as near as poſſible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No, it is quite the reverſe; dragging people from one country to another to give evidence, is ſuch a propoſition I never heard before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every perſon muſt know, and will allow, that the noble Lord finds his other two bills are ſo defective and dangerous, that no perſon will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourſe to a third, to indemnify ſuch perſons as ſhall be concerned in executing his deſtructive project. I ſhall oppoſe this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I truſt every lover of his country will do the ſame.

He further ſaid, that whatever profeſſions of candour were thrown out, he ſhould truſt to them with great caution; that for his part theſe attacks made abroad, ſeemed to be intended to prepare mens minds for meaſures of a ſimilar nature to be enforced at home; and that the conduct and complection of public meaſures in general wore the appearance of a ſyſtematic deſign of enſlaving the people, as well in Great-Britain as the colonies.

Lord Beauchamp.—I really am ſurprized, Sir, to hear an honorable gentleman ſay, that every perſon muſt know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to ſay the fact is otherwiſe; every perſon muſt allow they are neceſſary for the preſervation of peace, and reſtoring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty. Does the hon. gentleman think the ſoldiery at Boſton will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No perſon would execute the laws half ſo well, was this bill not to paſs. I think it a neceſſary bill; it will make their trials by juries like ours, which are are ſo much approved of; and I ſhall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr. Sawbridge. Sir, I riſe to explain to the noble Lord why I think it a pernicious Bill. I am certain, that however willing I might be to bring an offender to juſtice, was I to ſee murder committed in London, my love of juſtice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence, but I aſſure the noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate he could iſſue; and I believe that noble Lord will allow that not any ſum would induce him to go over now; therefore, we have the ſame right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in ſupport of their ſide, but they will not trouble themſelves with evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte*, and nothing but a mockery of juſtice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but as an Engliſhman.

The queſtion was then put that this Bill be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge deſired to know of the noble Lord if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North anſwered, No.

Mr. Sawbridge then ſaid, Monday would be too ſoon for the ſecond reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

The queſtion was again put, and carried without a diviſion.

Houſe of Commons, April 22,

Orders were given to clear the gallery, and to enforce them the more expeditiouſly the Serjeant at Arms attended himſelf. At four o'clock the order for the ſecond reading the Bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock; and a motion being made for committing ſaid bill, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion. The principal ſpeakers were Mr. Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Lord North, Gen. Conway, Mr. Jenkinſon, Gov. Johnſtone, Mr. Harris, Sir George Young, Mr. Ward, Gov. Pownal, Mr. Rigby, Mr. C. Fox, and Sir Geo. Elliot.

April 18. Monday laſt a commiſſion, during pleaſure, paſſed the Great-Seal, "Granting unto Thomas Gage, Eſq; Lieut. General of his Majeſty's forces, Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, full power and authority, where he ſhall ſee cauſe, or ſhall judge any offender or offenders to be fit objects of his Majeſty's mercy, to pardon and remit all treaſons, petit-treaſons, murders, felons, crimes, contempts, and miſdemeanors whatſoever, done, or committed; and all fines, forfeitures, or penalties whatſoever, incurred or impoſed."

April 26. It is ſaid ——— is ſo far flattered and ſatisfied, the meaſures begun and to be purſued America, will produce perfect tranquility there, that Parliament, it is now given out, will riſe on the 3d of June.

The duty on Tea, it is ſaid, will be repealed.

A gentleman lately obſerved, that the Boſtonans had purchaſed a *temporary* relief from taxation, at the expence of their liberty.

We are aſſured from a gentleman's own mouth, who heard Lord Chatham declare ſince he came to town, that ſo far from altering his ſentiments as to America, he is more than ever confirmed in the ſyſtem he has ſo often held in public, relative to that country.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that is the people of America are not repreſented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from neceſſity, we muſt regulate and direct the ſyſtem of commerce.-- *The People of America think ſo too.*

DUBLIN, *April 19.* We learn from Belfaſt, that no leſs than three ſhips failed from thence laſt week with emigrants for America; in one of which there were near 500 paſſengers. Nothing but a ſpeedy revival to the linen trade can ſave this country, for without money and people it will be exhauſted.

BOSTON, *June 6.*

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *dated May 24, 1774.*

"We lament with you the diſtreſſes of Boſton, think Great-Britain muſt be out of her ſenſes; we are fully ſenſible your cauſe is the common cauſe of all the colonies; we muſt have a puſh for it with all our ſtrength, againſt the whole ſtrength of Great-Britain—By ſea they will beat us; by land they will not attempt us; we muſt try it out in a way of commerce.

1ſt, by ſuſpending all trade with Great-Britain, we can leſſen the Revenue of the Crown near a million ſterling per annum.

2d, By ſuſpending all trade with the Weſt Indies, we can ſtarve them and ruin their plantations by witholding our proviſions and lumber in ſix months, which will ſtop the 4 and an half per Cent to the Crown, ruin a great number of merchants in London who are concerned in the Weſt-Indies, and deliver us from the ſlow poiſon we uſually import from thence.

3d. By witholding flax ſeed from Ireland can ruin the linen manufactory, in twelve months; this will reduce about 300,000 people to a want of employ, which with near an equal number of Britiſh manufacturers in Great-Britain reduced to the ſame ſtate, will ſoon muſter tumults enough to fill their hands and hearts at home, there is no ſatisfying ſtarving people but by killing or feeding them. Theſe are the means we are cooly deliberating, we have other things in contemplation, as ſtopping our ports intirely and laying up all our ſhipping and ſome other things, ſhall try to convene a general congreſs of all the colonies as ſoon as may be. May *God* give wiſdom and firmneſs, Prudence and patience, in this time of trial."

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Meſſ'rs PRINTERS,

The following was received from Above.

"THE tyranny of the Britiſh Miniſters againſt America (I make no diſtinction between Boſton and other parts of the continent, becauſe the tyranny is deſigned for them ALL) ſtands alone and unequalled in the records of Time! It will ſtain Britain with eternal infamy—but prove the ſalvation of this Weſtern world."—

A PROPHET.

*** *The piece entitled, A few political reflections ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Britiſh Colonies, by a citizen of Philadelphia, came to hand too late for our laſt paper, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

*

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the firſt inſtant, (May) from the ſubſcriber, a ſmall black COW, with crooked horns and ſome white ſpots, and a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

ELIJAH WEED.

FINE BOTTLED ALE,

In any quantity from a bottle to a groce, fit for preſent uſe, to be ſold by

DAVID JONES,

Tavern-keeper, in Walnut-ſtreet near Third-ſtreet.

ANY families, Captains of veſſels, &c. that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. He gives ready money for empty bottles, or will take them in exchange for beer.

AS there are many Gentlemen who have been deſirous of having their coats of arms, creſts, cyphers, &c. cut in ſtone for ſeals; this is to give notice to the Public, that JAMES POUPARD, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, hath engaged with a Stone-ſeal Engraver, juſt arrived from London, who cuts all ſorts of arms, creſts, cyphers, fancies, &c. on either cornelian, chryſtal, pebble, or compoſition, in the neateſt manner, and with expedition.

At ſaid POUPARD's any Gentleman may be ſupplied with blank ſeals, ready for engraving, which will ſave much trouble and expence.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

Who lately lived with Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the ſign of the Race Horſes in Baltimore,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened ſhop next door to Mr. Adams's, where he ſells Books, patent Medicines of all kinds, and ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. A freſh ſupply of Books, the lateſt publications, from London, Edinburgh and Dublin, are daily expected.

JUST IMPORTED BY

EDWARD BATCHELOR,

IN SECOND-STREET,

A LARGE quantity of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, with an aſſortment of chintzes and printed linens, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh only. Alſo to be diſpoſed of, a parcel of tar, hogs lard, and pork.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to him beyond their limited time of credit, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH WILSON,

Has imported by the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and is now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Front-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, of all prices, with ſundry Mancheſter Goods ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh, or on ſhort credit. He has alſo for ſale, claret of the firſt quality, and genuine old red Port.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by

MARY FRAZER, Adminiſtratrix.

Juſt imported in the ſnow Peggy, Capt. Haſtie, from Glaſgow, via New-York,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which I will ſell on reaſonable terms, at my ſtore in Front ſtreet.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

WANTED,

AN active ſmart MAN, that has been uſed to the employment of a footman, and that underſtands the care of horſes.—Such a perſon, that can be well recommended, and is willing to live in Boſton, may hear of a good place, by applying to

CHARLES STARTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome four wheeled CARRIAGE, ſuitable for a family, made in the beſt manner, with glaſſes before and behind; it being made for a perſon who has now no occaſion for it, the price will be lower than common: The cyphers or ornaments can be put on to ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM TOD, in Arch-ſtreet.

FRANCIS LEE,

TAVERN KEEPER, in Black-horſe Alley,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a ſuitable quantity of the beſt of liquors, together with genteel accommodations for lodgers and travellers: Alſo a livery ſtable, with good attendance, and excellent horſes and chairs to be let. He has alſo good paſturage for horſes at a ſmall diſtance from the city, at four ſhillings per week, where good care will be taken of them; and gentlemen may have their horſes ſent to or brought from paſture, at the ſhorteſt notice.

THESE *are to acquaint the public that a new ſtage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-houſe, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the moſt eligible and conducive to the eaſe and diſpatch of tranſporting goods and paſſengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-Houſe being ſituate near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within ſixteen miles of Port Penn, ſituate on the river Delaware, from whence veſſels may, and generally do ſail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages which muſt neceſſarily accrue from the diſpatch which will ariſe from this ſtage, more than any other yet eſtabliſhed, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the ſame. The ſtage-boat kept by Mr. Galbraith, will ſet off from Baltimore every Tueſday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-Houſe on every Friday morning, from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia on every Tueſday morning; proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore at Aaron Muſgrave's on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf ſhe will ſail every Tueſday.*

N. B. The freights of paſſengers and goods are the ſame as other ſtages from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Weſt Townſhip, Cheſter County, April 5, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 31ſt of March laſt, one NEAIL TURNER, who took with him ſix pounds from the ſubſcriber: Had on when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat and blue jacket, white trowſers, a new felt hat, a pair of milled grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, has black hair, and a red complexion; he ſerved part of an apprenticeſhip to the trade of a ſhoemaker with Mr. Seaver, in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid NEAIL TURNER, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH, at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, or by me

JOHN COOKE.

Juſt publiſhed (price One Dollar) and to be ſold by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt ſeſſion of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumiſſion of ſlaves*, &c. which is referred for further conſideration till next ſeſſion.

AS the partnerſhip between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſollicitations to thoſe who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a lawyer's hands without diſtinction, if not diſcharged immediately without further notice.

Juſt imported by ſaid ANDREW CALDWELL, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms, ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard 3-8 cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, 7-8 cotton ditto, 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands No. 1 to 2, 6-4 bed bunts, window glaſs 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7; alſo a few barrels of choice Iriſh beef.

WANTED,

A GARDINER and his WIFE, to take care of a gentleman's garden, four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

NEAVE, HARMAN AND LEWIS,

Have imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer from London,

A GENTEEL parcel of ſuperfine BROAD-CLOTHS. They have alſo a large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

HAS juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, an aſſortment of European and Eaſt India GOODS, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Church.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

And MOULD and DIPT

TALLOW CANDLES,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET.

New-York, April 25, 1774.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

PATT. BRYAN (alias O'BRYAN) abſented himſelf from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 24th inſtant. He is an indented ſervant, born in Cork, from whence he came to this country laſt fall in the Needham, Capt. Cheevers; is about five feet four or five inches high, a ſmooth faced good looking lad, may be eighteen or twenty years old, ſhort black hair curled, ſpeaks a little on the native Iriſh accent, had on a light coloured cloth coat and veſt, with plain yellow buttons, the under part of the ſleeves of the coat of a different colour, being turned; brown worſted pluſh breeches, good ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, a half-worn beaver hat bound with velvet: He alſo had with him, a blue broadcloth coat and veſt, a grey ſurtout coat, two pair of white drilling breeches, ſome ſtriped ſummer jackets, and ſeveral fine white ſhirts and ſtocks. As he hath been a very ſober orderly boy, it is probable he hath been decoyed by ſome artful perſon, and having ſeveral acquaintance in Philadelphia and Baltimore, may be gone that way; as he can write pretty well, he may forge a paſs or a receipt for his paſſage: Whoever will apprehend and return him to his maſter, or give information, if at a diſtance, will be entitled to the above reward, by JAMES CALDWELL in Philadelphia, or

WILLIAM NEILSON in New-York.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh ſervant boy, near 15 years old, who has 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for no fault. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called PROSPECT, containing one thouſand acres, the property of Mr. William Fenton, of Sheffield in England, now of Philadelphia. This tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered from a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made. The road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Conewago Road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and ſeveral merchant mills, the diſtance from Baltimore Town only 15 miles, a good public waggon road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe the weekly market of Baltimore, where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced or ſpared from a farm. The land is capable of great improvement, and being freſh may be divided into two, three or four farms. The title and terms of ſale may be known by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore Town, who is empowered to ſell the ſame.

N. B. Credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond on intereſt, with ſecurity.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a MARE of a certain ARMSTRONG PORTER, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which mare the ſaid Porter engaged to be ſound, only ſeven years old, and an excellent breeder; quite the reverſe of which I find to be her character, ſhe being diſordered with the ringborn, is not leſs than fourteen years old, and is well known to have been barren all her days: For ſaid mare I gave him my note of hand for Thirty Pounds, payable the firſt of the eighth month next: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM COALE, Jun.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a HORSE of a certain ROBERT MAXWELL, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which horſe the ſaid Maxwell engaged to be ſound, and only five years old, which I ſince find he falſly affirmed in order to deceive and defraud the unſuſpecting honeſt, the horſe being only pampered up to ſerve the purpoſes of villainy, whilſt at the ſame time he was much diſordered, tho' not eaſily perceived by an unſkilful diſcerner, and alſo conſiderably older than he affirmed him to be. For ſaid horſe I gave him my note of hand, payable in June next: Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N. B. The above-mentioned men being, as we underſtand, in co-partnerſhip in horſe-dealing, they alſo ſold a mare in our neighbourhood for eight years old, which proves to be not leſs than fifteen: As by the mouths of ſaid creatures they appear to be nearly of the age they ſold them for, it is highly probable they make uſe of ſome art by burning their teeth, whereby they impoſe upon thoſe not aware of ſuch villainy.

Harford County, April 21, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant, named JAMES QUIN, by trade a taylor, about five feet high, well ſet; black curly hair, down look, has very thick legs, and is much addicted to liquor; had on when he went away, an old light coloured coattee and waiſtcoat, green breeches, black yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, half worn fan-tail beaver hat, with a broad worſted band and a yellow buckle, and an old white ſhirt with jacket ſleeves in it: He came from Briſtol laſt fall with Capt. Seymour Hood, but was born in Dublin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhal have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward it taken within ten miles of the city, and if further off, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MARIE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York or Newcaſtle.

VOL. III. NUMB. 139.

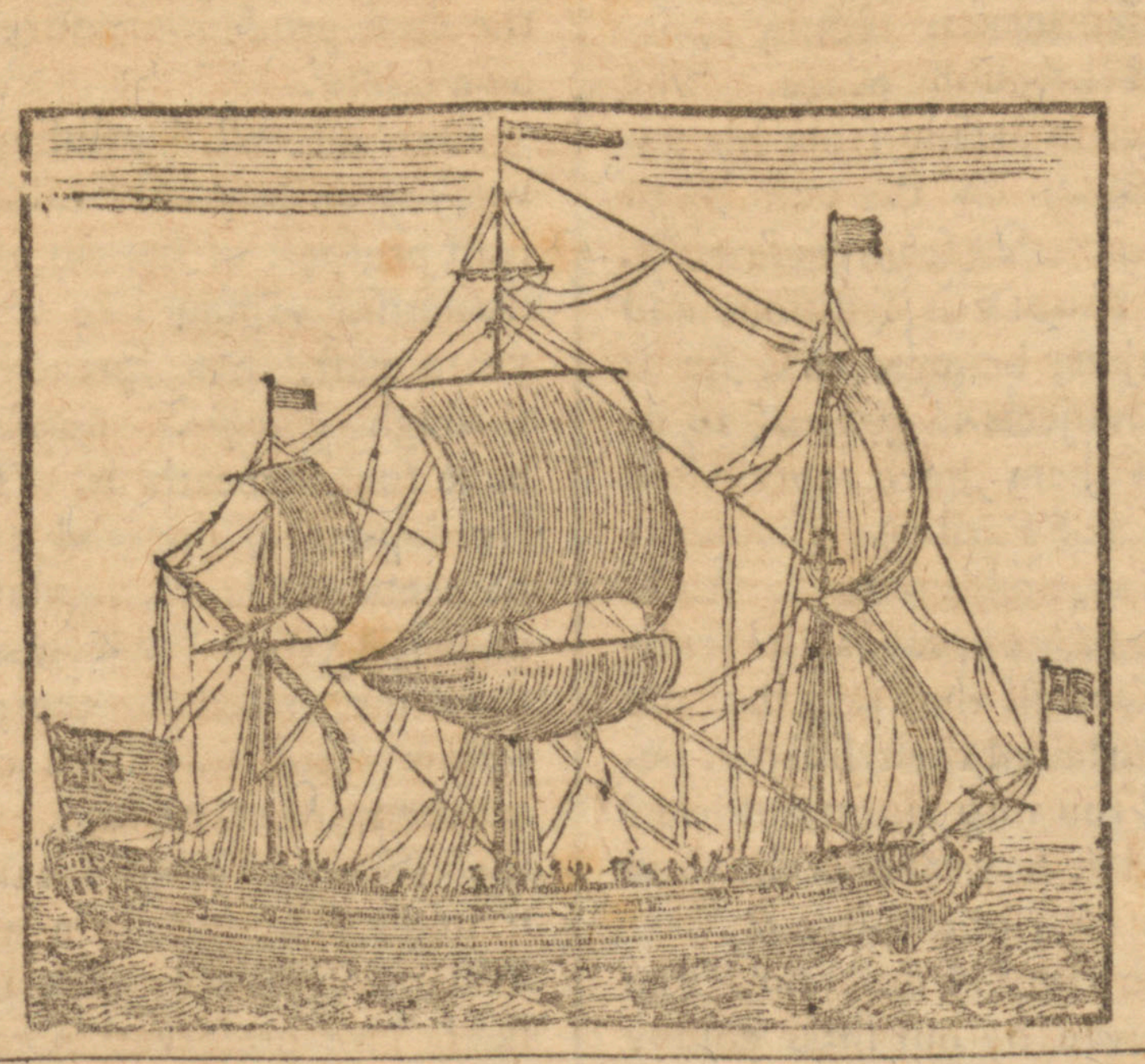
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 20th, 1774.



A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, ſubmitted to the conſideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

SO loud and important is the preſent cry for liberty, that it cannot but rouſe every man who has the welfare of his country at heart; and it becomes every man's duty to exert himſelf on the occaſion. We have, my Brethren, a dangerous ſlippery path to tread: Let us then carefully pick our way, and attentively inſpect every road that is pointed to our view.—Let us patiently hear and conſider every opinion that is offered with candor. Let us not reject with contempt, whatever diſagrees with our own private ſentiments. In the multitude of counſel there is wiſdom.

The diſpute between Great-Britain and her colonies, is now reduced to a ſingle point.—*Whether the Parliament ſhall give laws to America*; a point ſo unjuſt, ſo unnatural and abſurd, that not only every American, but many of the inhabitants of Britain, muſt unite in oppoſing it. In what manner this oppoſition is to be made, becomes a queſtion of the moſt ſerious nature.—The *ultima ratio*—to oppoſe force to force, is what the heart of every American muſt revolt at; for with whom ſhould we engage:—our friends—our countrymen—our kindred—No! let not the baſe profligacy of a Miniſtry, abandoned to every principle of virtue, and raging for deſpotiſm, tempt ſuch near and dear connexions, to ſheath the ſword in each others bowels.—There are ſurer, ſafer means to end the controverſy.—It is with great deference I hazard my opinion with my countrymen; I know I muſt ſtand or fall with you, and am in the higheſt degree earneſt to have us act with ſpirit and prudence.

The firſt emotions of anger, cannot be ſuppoſed always to dictate the beſt adapted ſchemes; for at that time, a degree of revenge will ever attend the remedy. Let us be calm, my Brethren; let us confer freely and cloſely together, and let us determine, like men of ſenſe, to bear difference in ſentiments with becoming coolneſs. We all mean the ſame thing, we all deſire to be extricated from the common danger; and is it to be wondered at, if we view the matter in different points of light?

The firſt reſolves from our afflicted Brethren in Boſton, intimate a deſign of ſuſpending all trade with the Weſt-Indies: Far be it from me to condemn them for ſuch a ſtep, at a time when under the agonizing influence of arbitrary ſubjection, with their properties and liberties wreſted from them; but cooler thoughts *muſt* convince men, who have ſo clear a view of the rights of mankind as *they* have, that puniſhments ſhould only be inflicted where Juſtice directs. Our Brethren in the Iſlands, are ſo unfortunately ſurrounded with natural domeſtic enemies, that ſelf-preſervation, the ſtrongeſt principle in nature, prompts them to a kind of acquieſcence with acts of Parliament; and their want of internal means of independent ſupport, muſt ever render it prudent for them to oppoſe their Mother Country with caution. Their dependance on us for proviſion is ſo great, that ſhould it be ſuddenly withheld, a general famine in the Iſlands muſt inevitably enſue; for it would be a conſiderable time before the Engliſh Merchants would throw their trade into that channel: the high price of proviſions in England, would deter them from venturing; as alſo probably ſome doubts might ariſe in their minds, of our ſtrictly adhering to our reſolutions. Thus ſhould we inflict the ſevereſt of puniſhments upon an innocent people, that by *their* ſufferings *we* might find relief.—No, my Brethren, we are not yet reduced to the ſad neceſſity, of acting unbecoming that ſpirit of liberty we profeſs.—Some may argue, that the Iſlands have upwards of ſeventy members in Parliament; but let us remember, they are not choſen by the Weſt-Indians: they only happen to be gentlemen that have ſugar eſtates; and any American gentleman, that chooſes to ſettle in England, and will not begrudge the knavery and the price, may obtain a ſeat.

Some of our neighbours in Maryland, have extended their views a ſtep further, and propoſe withholding the monies due to their Merchants in England: But this, on reconſidering the ſubject, they will certainly give up. All liberty is founded in juſtice, and I hope every American will ſpurn at the thought of acting beneath the character of men and chriſtians: Let us firſt do ſtrict juſtice to others, and then we can with confidence aſſert our own rights. The Merchants of England have entruſted us with their fortunes; they have placed in us the moſt unlimited confidence; nay, they are our warmeſt advocates and friends; ſhall we then unjuſtly take a ſtep that would infallibly ruin them? Far be it from us, and I hope the gentlemen of Maryland, who have haſtily adopted this ſentiment, will readily retract, when they conſider it in all its conſequences; amongſt which, the *breach of public mercantile faith* ought not to be eſteemed the leaſt.

Our commerce with England being founded on mutual convenience, and voluntary compact, it certainly reſts with us to determine, *how far it ſhall be extended*, and *when it ſhall ceaſe*; this is a right, which even Lord North, with all his arbitrary views, *dare* not deny. No man can be obliged to purchaſe goods of another; the ſeller can do no more than expoſe his wares to public ſale, the buyer is to determine *what*, *when* and *how much*, he will buy; this being the caſe, it becomes now a queſtion, *whether this is not the time to make a general exerciſe of that power*: as an individual, after having maturely weighed the ſubject, I give my voice for exerting it, in its *fulleſt extent.* I would recommend *a general non-importation*, as the moſt effectual means of convincing the people of England, of how much importance we are. Their Manufacturers will quickly feel the ſtagnation of trade, and remonſtrate in our behalf to the Legiſlature; here is our ground, here let us fight them; 'tis a ground we can maintain with an honeſt conſcience, and let us not quit it, till they have diſavowed the right of taxing *by whatever name*; and let us not forget to inſiſt on a repeal of the *Wool bill*, the *Hat bill*, and the *Iron bill*, which are in their nature more obnoxious to liberty, than the Revenue acts. Perhaps it may be ſaid, we cannot do without Engliſh goods, long enough, to effect our purpoſes. I do aſſure you, Brethren, it is moſt certainly a miſtaken opinion; if we can but determine to throw by our luxuries, nor caſt off our cloaths till they are ready to fall from our backs, we have ſtock ſufficient to laſt for years to come. Let every patch on our garments, ſtand as a proof of our patriotiſm, and *let no man be aſhamed of an old coat.* But as in the effecting ſo deſirable a purpoſe, the burthen will fall particularly heavy on the Importers and Retailers, many of whom have no other way of ſupporting their families, I would recommend an earneſt attention to *their* ſituation; for it would be the higheſt injuſtice to require *them* to fall a ſacrifice to the general cauſe:—'tis through them we are to conquer—let *them* not then be doomed the unhappy victims, to ſpring the mine, that *we* may enter the citadel. The preſent tax demanded of us, is ſo trifling, that for the mere quantum, it might not be an object of our attention; but all the horrid train of Parliamentary impoſitions, which would certainly follow, muſt rouſe every man, to acknowledge the neceſſity, of our bleeding freely in this important conteſt.

To apply the propereſt remedy on this occaſion, may not fall within the ſmall ſphere of my diſcernment: what occurs I humbly offer to conſideration. If the former annual profit of every Importer and Retailer, was to be candidly and fairly ſtated, and the deficiency that might ariſe during the non-importation, made up to them by the public, I ſhould with the utmoſt chearfulneſs pay my proportion of the tax;—but as it is not probable, that any Governor would be hardy enough to give his aſſent to a bill for that ſervice, it is a ſcheme that muſt be rejected. Therefore I would propoſe, that a large judicious Committee be choſen, who ſhould fix the rates, at which Merchants and Retailers might ſell their ſtocks on hand; and that thoſe rates be fixed ſo high, as to be a probably ſufficient compenſation for their ſuffering in the public cauſe: and that they ſhould become bound to each other, not to ſell under price. Thus every Conſumer would contribute his proportion, and pay the joyful price of his liberty. But before a ſtep of this kind is taken, let it be by the *joint voice* of the *country* as well as *town*; let *their* ſentiments be taken, *their* liberties are concerned as well as ours; perhaps *they* may project ſome ſcheme, more likely to anſwer the end. Let us be open to every man's counſel, we have but one point to aim at, and it matters not who hits the mark.

The Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia, whoſe noble ſentiments of liberty, and independancy of ſpirit, juſtly entitle them to a foremoſt rank, amongſt the American Legiſlatures, have taken up the matter with a becoming mixture of firmneſs and moderation; and if I am led to contravert ſome of their opinions, it is with the utmoſt reſpect and deference. Had their Governor permitted them to continue the ſeſſion a few days longer, they would probably have made the neceſſary ſtrictures, on their own reſolves.——A tenderneſs for the Manufacturers of Great-Britain, ſo far as it is conſiſtent with the welfare of America, is what every humane mind amongſt us, muſt applaud; and I honour them for the ſentiment: but ſhould it appear on cloſer inveſtigation, that a partial attachment to *their* intereſt, would eſſentially injure our own, no man can heſitate to determine on the part we ought to take. Impelled by reſentment againſt the Eaſt-India Company, for their ungenerous and *officious* attempt, to rivet on us the cruel ſhackles forged by the *iron-hand* of Parliament, it is not to be wondered at, if every American ſhould unite in a reſolution, to let *them* feel the juſt puniſhment of their folly. Should we determine on a partial non-importation, by confining it ſolely to Eaſt-India goods, it would undoubtedly be a very heavy blow, to the Company; and might intereſt them in a repeal of the acts we complain of: but on the other hand, it muſt be obſerved, we ſhould unite the manufacturing intereſt of England againſt the repeal, and thereby caſt an unlooked for weight into the miniſterial ſcale; for as many of the manufactures of India, are imitated in England, and for others they make good ſubſtitutes, we could not more effectually gratify the Engliſh artiſan, than by withdrawing our cuſtom from the India warehouſe; and in this the landed intereſt would concur. Whatever encreaſes the demand for the manufactures of a country, eventually extends to the Land-holder; for the Tradeſman having money to ſpend, can afford to pay a good price to the Farmer, and *he* of courſe a good rent to the Landlord. Thus inſtead of facilitating our meaſures, we ſhould furniſh the Miniſter with freſh ſtrength, to proſecute his determined plan, of ſubjugating the Americans. However far the Premier may have bent his force to ſupport the *India Company*, I cannot think he will abandon the principle of taxing America, purely to ſerve *them*. Should the ſcheme of a partial non-importation take place, and be attended with the conſequences here premiſed, chagrined at the diſappointment, and mortified with the want of foreſight, we muſt *ſtill* have recourſe to other meaſures. If a partial non-importation was thought abſolutely neceſſary, ſtrange as the propoſition may ſeem, I ſhould think it more adviſeable, to confine ourſelves to the uſe of Eaſt-India goods ſolely; whereby a jealouſy would be excited between the Engliſh and India intereſt; and a repeal might thereby be brought about: but this is by no means conſiſtent with *my* apprehenſion of the matter. It is A GENERAL NON-IMPORTATION HONESTLY ADHERED TO, that muſt work our deliverance; it is the only natural, peaceable remedy, in our power. It may be ſaid, that thereby the poor manufacturers of Great-Britain will be reduced to great want and diſtreſs, and that as they by no means, promoted the acts, they claim the ſame reaſoning in their favor, as our Brethren in the Iſlands: but their caſes are by no means ſimilar. The Iſlanders might actually ſtarve without our ſupplies; but the poor of England, *cannot*, *will not* periſh with famine, whilſt there is bread in the land. The laws of England ſecure a ſupport to the neceſſitous; the rich who made thoſe laws, know they *muſt* ſupport them; and ſhould it be dealt out with a ſcanty hand, the full-fed ſpirit of Engliſhmen, would quickly trample down the diſtinctions, of *meum* and *tuum*, and adminiſter to their own wants. Inſtances of this ſort are not to ſeek; the annals of George the ſecond and third produce them in abundance; and no ſubject has more ſeriouſly engroſſed the attention of thinking men, in the nation than the clamor about proviſions. Here we may ſenſibly wound them, but let it not be a mortal blow: far be it from the heart of a child, eſſentially to injure a parent: let our inciſions be no deeper, than are juſt neceſſary to diſcharge the corrupted maſs that collects about her vitals, and to couch the cataract in her eyes; and if her auditory nerves are too much clog'd, let us inject a little of the *ſpiritus Americani*, and reſtore to her that neceſſary ſenſe:—But to quit the metaphor. Let us endeavour to convince them, that the Iſland of Great-Britain, is properly a land of manufactures, ſurrounded by harbours for exportation; and that the continent of America, is a moſt valuable granary at her ſervice. Let them but repeal all reſtrictive laws, and freely open to us their ports, and then I truſt they will never ſee their Manufacturers "forſaken, nor "their ſeed begging Bread."

The genius of America is agriculture, and for ages to come muſt continue ſo. An extenſive wilderneſs to the weſtward, will long receive the gradual overflowings of population; and the Manufacturer of Great-Britain, will never meet with a formidable rival, in the ſhape of an American Farmer, ſo long as he can purchaſe the cloathing of his family, with the produce of his fields. 'Tis numbers cloſely pent up together, that point out the neceſſity of applying art to nature, and new modelling her materials.

I crave your patience, Brethren, to attend me a little further. We have now had time to take a retroſpective view of our conduct, towards the different cargoes of Tea ſent to this continent; ſome of which have been deſtroyed, ſome landed, and ſome ſent back. Moderate men begin to think, that the deſtruction of the Tea at Boſton was rather a raſh procedure, and that recompence ought to be made. If I underſtand the Philadelphian Committee right, they meant to adviſe ſuch a meaſure, to our afflicted Brethren; and I heartily concur with them therein. Some amongſt us congratulate the Pennſylvanians, on getting ſo happily through *their* affair; but, Brethren, I cannot think we ſhould leave it here; if the Tea deſtroyed at Boſton, requires payment, on a principle of equity and juſtice, becauſe it was the property of others; with equal propriety may it be expected from us, to pay for the freight and damages of the Tea ſent back from hence. The property of the Eaſt-India Company was alike injured in both caſes; and from a parity of reaſoning, it becomes a charge upon us. Let it not be ſaid the Company *has made no ſuch demand*, therefore *we will make no ſuch propoſal.* I apprehend the laws of right and wrong, are eternally, and invariably the ſame; and from a ſenſe of juſtice, we ought to be beforehand with the payment. He that is no honeſter than the laws of government require, will never ſtand foremoſt in the liſts of honour.—Yes, my Brethren, I am bold to recommend the voluntary offer, of a compenſation, and ſhall heartily ſubſcribe my quota.

Brethren—I beg leave to extend my views ſtill a little further. After every Aſſembly on the continent, has attempted to take legal and conſtitutional meaſures for redreſs, and either their attempts are defeated, or their meaſures fail, then arrives a moſt intereſting, a moſt alarming period. When a nation can derive no benefit from its government, the very end of government is fruſtrated; and the wretched inhabitants, are reduced near to a ſtate of nature, and have all to begin anew.—I cannot help expreſſing my aſtoniſhment, as I proceed in this ſubject, at the raſhneſs and unparallel'd folly of Great-Britain; a nation ſo highly valued for its jealous preſervation of civil liberty; that her conduct towards her colonies on the preſent occaſion, muſt greatly tarniſh the glory of her annals. Has ſhe trained up her children, like calves in the ſtall, to fall bloody victims by her own unnatural cruel hands?—What could ſhe wiſh from us more than we freely gave? For whom have we toiled in this once uncultivated wilderneſs? For whoſe benefit do we riſe up early and lye down late, is it not for Great-Britain?—Are not our ſails ſpread to every wind that blows under heaven, to bear away the dear earnings of the ſweat of our brow, that they may at laſt center in Britain? Are we not her faithful generous cuſtomers, for all the various commodities of her induſtrious workmen? Do we clamor at the prices they exact? Do we not chearfully pay, whatever they are pleaſed to charge us for their goods? Whenever in the courſe of trade we collect the ſpecie of other nations, we laviſhly pour it into Britannia's lap; whilſt with an honeſt confidence, in each other's honor, we content ourſelves with a medium* of commerce of no intrinſic value, that our once fond Mother may revel in our real wealth.—What more, in a commercial way, has ſhe a right to wiſh?

But to return from this digreſſion.—If Great-Britain by an arbitrary exertion of power, reduces us to a ſtate of anarchy; ſo much muſt every man be enamoured with the bleſſings of civil government, that he will wiſh to raiſe from the ruins, a new fabrick ſomewhat reſembling the old.—If we cannot have the benefit of advice, from our conſtitutional Aſſemblies, we muſt have recourſe to the Vox Populi:—A new Phœnix muſt ariſe out of the aſhes.—Therefore I would reſpectfully propoſe, that every county in every province ſhould elect as many members for a popular Aſſembly, as they now return to their legal Aſſembly. That the qualifications for the electors, and elected, be the ſame in both elections. That when this is done throughout the continent, a place of congreſs ſhould be appointed; and each popular Aſſembly ſhould inſtruct, and ſend at leaſt ſix members, and that this VICE ASSEMBLY, ſhould unite in a firm and reſpectful remonſtrance, to the whole Legiſlature of Great-Britain; aſſerting our natural and acquired rights, and tendering offers of accommodation. For, Brethren, we are united to Great-Britain, by the ſtrongeſt and cloſeſt ties of intereſt, as well as affection; ſhe has a right to expect *ſomething* from us, at ſome future day;—with ſubmiſſion I ſpeak it—I ſay ſhe has a right to expect *ſomething* from us, and the time is perhaps not very diſtant, when we ſhould determine, what *that* ſomething ſhall be.

It has been formerly urged, that the Americans, buying the manufactures of Britain, do actually, and bona fide, pay all the taxes levied on the Manufacturers; becauſe a ſufficient living profit, muſt remain to the Manufacturer, after paying thoſe taxes. This argument, tho' at firſt view ſpecious, I apprehend is not ſo extenſive in its concluſion, as the writers on the ſubject imagine. If we contend that we pay a *proportionable* part of the taxes of Great-Britain, by purchaſing her manufactures, it muſt be obſerved, that we do not pay higher for thoſe goods than her own inhabitants, who conſume of their own manufactures a much larger quantity than we do.—Therefore on the ſubject of taxes, ariſing out of their manufactures, we with them, and they with us, are juſt upon a level; and of courſe every actual tax paid by them towards the ſupport of government, excluſive of what they pay in the prices of the manufactures they uſe, is juſt ſo much more than we pay.

It may perhaps be ſaid, that England being greatly enriched, by having ſuch valuable cuſtom-

(For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.)

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* *Paper Money.*

LETTER IV.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

THE intelligence received ſince the preceding letter was written, ſeems to render needleſs every attempt to prove from *former tranſactions*—my firſt intention, if health had permitted—that a regular plan has been invariably purſued to enſlave theſe colonies, and that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of *Boſton* is a part of the plan. However unprecedented and cruel that meaſure is, yet ſome perſons among us might have flattered themſelves, that the reſentment of the Parliament is directed ſolely againſt that town. The laſt advices mention two bills to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the chartered conſtitution of the province of *Maſſachuſett's-Bay* into a military government, and another, impowering Adminiſtration to ſend for and try perſons in *England*, for actions committed in that colony.*

By theſe inſtances we perceive that Adminiſtration has not only renounced all reſpect, and all appearance of reſpect, for the rights of theſe colonies, but even the plaineſt principles of juſtice and humanity. Were the repreſentatives of the people of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* called upon to make ſatisfaction for the damage done to private property in any late tumult there? No. Yet it was known, that thoſe repreſentatives had made ample reparation for the injuries committed on occaſion of the Stamp-Act. It was known, that the like reparation had been made by the aſſemblies of *New-York* and *Rhode-Iſland*. In ſhort it was known that, notwithſtanding the inceſſant pains taken by many miniſters to teize the coloniſts by oppreſſions and inſults into madneſs, yet they have with difficulty excited only a few tumults, for which the popular branch of the legiſlature in the ſeveral colonies has ever been ready to attone, upon requiſitions from the Crown.

Great clamour has been raiſed at home againſt *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, on account of reſolutions at ſome of their town-meetings, and other writings publiſhed in that colony; and better it were that many of them had been ſuppreſſed. The truth is—that people, animated by an ardent and generous love of liberty ſaw and peculiarly felt the projects againſt the freedom and happineſs of *America*. I know them well: and if ever a people deſerved the character, they are moral, religious, quiet and loyal, affectionately attached to the welfare and honour of *Great-Britain*, and dearly valuing their dependence on her. Obſervant and ſenſible as they were of the preſent and approaching evils, ſome of them adopted a very imprudent, but what appeared to them a very peaceable and juſtifiable method, of diſcouraging adminiſtration from proceeding in ſuch alarming and dangerous meaſures—that of ſpeaking in a high tone. Words were oppoſed to injuries, and menaces never deſigned for execution, to inſults intolerable. What could they do? their *humble petitions* were haughtily and contemptuouſly rejected. The more they *ſupplicated* the more they were *abuſed*. By their tears, and Heaven knows many they have ſhed, their perſecutions flouriſhed, as trees by water poured on their roots. Their very virtue and paſſionate fondneſs for concord for their mother country occaſioned this objected error. "Surely," ſays Solomon, "oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad." A ſilly man may diſregard it. In playing the fool they ſhewed their wiſdom. This is the true hiſtory of thoſe futile pieces, that produced ſo much ſolid eloquence in *Great-Britain*.

Riots and weak publications, by a ſmall number of individuals, are ſufficient reaſons with Parliament to ruin many thouſand inhabitants of a truly reſpectable town, to diſſolve charters, to aboliſh the benefits of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*,† and extirpate American liberty—for the principle reaches all. But in *England* the preſs groans with publications, ſeditious, treaſonable, and even blaſphemous. The diſcontented ſwarm over the kingdom, proclaiming their reſentments. Many enormous riots have diſturbed the public peace. The ſovereign has been inſulted in paſſing from his palace to the Parliament-houſe, on the buſineſs of the nation. Is it to be concluded from theſe facts, that the BODY OF THE PEOPLE is ſeditious and traiterous? Can his Majeſty believe, that he is thought by his Engliſh ſubjects in *general* to be ſuch a prince as ſome of them have repreſented him? Will the two Houſes of Parliament acknowledge what has been ſpoken, and written, and acted againſt them in *England*, expreſſes the ſentiments of the kingdom? Or will they ſay, that the *people* of *England* have forfeited their liberty, becauſe *ſome of them* have run into licentiouſneſs? Let a judgment be formed in *both* caſes by the *ſame* rule. Let them condemn *thoſe* or acquit *us*.

Pretences and reaſons are totally different. The provocations ſaid to be given by our ſiſter colony are but the PRETENCES for the exorbitant ſeverity exerciſed againſt her. The REASONS are theſe—the policy, deſpicable and deteſtable as it is, of ſuppreſſing the freedom of *America* by a military force, to be ſupported by money taken out of our own pockets, and the ſuppoſed conveniency of opportunity for attaining this end. Theſe REASONS are evident from the miniſter's ſpeech. The ſyſtem is formed with art, but the art is diſcoverable. Indeed, I do not believe it was expected we ſhould have ſuch early and exact intelligence of the ſchemes agitated againſt us, as we have received. Any perſon, who examines the multitude of invectives publiſhed in pamphlets and news-papers in *Great-Britain*, or the ſpeeches made in either Houſe of Parliament, will find them directed *againſt the colonies in general*. The people in that kingdom have been with great cunning and labour,§ inflamed *againſt the colonies in general*. They are deluded into a belief, that we are in a ſtate of rebellion, and aiming directly at a ſtate of independency; though the firſt is a noxious weed that never grew in our climates, and the latter is univerſally regarded with the deepeſt execrations by us—a poiſon we never can be compelled to touch, but as an antidote to a worſe, if a worſe there be——a curſe, that if any colonies on this continent ſhould be ſo mad as to aim at reaching, the reſt of the body would have virtue and wiſdom enough to draw their ſwords, and hew the traitors into ſubmiſſion, if not into loyalty. It would be our intereſt and our duty thus to guarantee the public peace.

The Miniſter addreſſing the Houſe of Commons, uſes ſeveral expreſſions relative to *all the Colonies*, and calls the ſtoppage of the port of *Boſton* "a puniſhment inflicted on thoſe, *who have diſobeyed your authority*." Is it not extremely remarkable, after ſuch a variety of charges affecting *all* the colonies, that the ſtatutes of vengeance ſhould be levelled againſt a *ſingle* colony? *New-York*, *Philadelphia* and *Charleſtown* have denied freedom of trade to ſhips ſailing *under the protection of acts of Parliament*. Will not the Houſe of Commons think the inhabitants of theſe places "have diſobeyed their authority," and that "a puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on them?" Why do we not hear of ſome meaſure purſued againſt thoſe cities? Are *they* immaculate in the eyes of Adminiſtration and Parliament? Has not each of theſe places done *real damage* to the *Eaſt-India* Company? Has there been even a requiſition of compenſation for that damage from any of them? Why is there ſuch a *profound ſilence* obſerved with reſpect to them? Becauſe they are judged by Adminiſtration and Parliament, more innocent than the colony of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*? No. Becauſe Adminiſtration and Parliament do us *Americans* the honour to think, we are ſuch very ideots, that we ſhall not believe ourſelves intereſted in the fate of *Boſton*, but that one colony may be attacked and humbled after another, without ſhewing the ſenſe or ſpirit of beaſts themſelves, many of which unite againſt common danger.

Why were the ſtates of *Greece* broken down into the tameſt ſubmiſſion by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and afterwards by the *Romans*? Becauſe they contended for freedom *ſeparately*. Why were the ſtates of *Spain* ſubdued by the *Carthaginians* and afterwards by the *Romans*? Becauſe they contended for freedom *ſeparately*. Why were the antient inhabitants of the kingdom, that now haraſſes us, conquered by their invaders? *Tacitus* will inform us, "Nec aliud adverſus validiſſimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in COMMUNE NONCONSULUNT. Rarus ad propulſandum *commune periculum* conventus. Ita dum *ſinguli* pugnant, *omnes* vincuntur.‡

Why did the little *Swiſs* cantons, and ſeven ſmall provinces of the *Low Countries*, ſo ſucceſsfully oppoſe the tyrants, that not contented with an empire founded in humanity and mutual advantages, *unneceſſarily* and arrogantly ſtrove to "LAY" the faithful and affectionate wretches "AT THEIR FEET?" Becauſe, they wiſely regarded the intereſt of *each* as the intereſt of *all*.

Our own experience furniſhes a mournful additional proof of an obſervation made by a great and good man. Lord Preſident *Forbes*. "It is a certain truth," ſays he, "that all ſtates and kingdoms, in proportion as they grow great, wealthy and powerful, grow wanton, wicked, and oppreſſive, and the hiſtory of all ages gives evidence of the fatal cataſtrophe of ALL SUCH ſtates and kingdoms, when the cup of their iniquity is full." Another "truth" as "certain" is—that "ſuch ſtates and kingdoms" never have been, and never will be checked in the career of their "wantonneſs, wickedneſs and oppreſſion" by a people in any degree dependent upon them, but by the prudent, virtuous and ſteady UNANIMITY of that people. To employ more words to elucidate a point ſo manifeſt, would be the idle attempt of gilding gold.

Surely you cannot doubt at this time, my countrymen, but that the people of *Maſſachuſett's-Bay* are ſuffering in a cauſe ‖ common to us all; and therefore, that we ought immediately to concert the moſt prudent meaſures for their relief and our own ſafety.

Our intereſt depending on the preſent controverſy is unſpeakably valuable. We have not the leaſt proſpect of human aſſiſtance. The paſſion of deſpotiſm raging like a plague, for about ſeven years paſt, has ſpread with unuſual malignity through *Europe*. *Corſica*, *Poland* and *Sweden*, have ſunk beneath it. The remaining ſpirit of freedom, that lingered and languiſhed in the Parliaments of *France*, has lately expired, by the new modelling their Parliaments. What kingdom or ſtate interpoſed for the relief of their diſtreſſed fellow creatures? The contagion has at length reached *Great-Britain*. Her ſtateſmen emulate the *Nimrods* of the earth and wiſh to become "mighty hunters" in the woods of *America*. What kingdom or ſtate will interpoſe for our relief? The preſervation of our freedom and every attendant bleſſing muſt be wrought out, under Providence, *by ourſelves*. Let not this conſideration diſcourage us. We cannot be falſe to each other, without being falſe to ourſelves. We have the firmeſt foundation of union and fidelity—that we wiſh to attain the ſame things—to avoid the ſame things. The friendſhip of others might be precarious, ſuſpected, deceitful.

The infinitely great, wiſe, and good being, who gave us our exiſtence, certainly formed us for a ſtate of ſociety. He certainly deſigned us for ſuch a ſtate of ſociety, as would be productive of happineſs. Liberty is eſſential to the happineſs of a ſociety, and therefore is our right. The father of mercies never intended men to hold UNLIMITED authority over men. ¶ Craft and cruelty have indeed triumphed over ſimplicity and innocence, in diſobedience to his holy laws. The father of mercies never intended *us* for the ſlaves of *Britons*. Craft and cruelty indeed are ſtriving to brand us with marks infamouſly denoting us to be their property, as abſolutely as their cattle. Their pretenſions to a right of ſuch power, not only oppoſe conſtitutional principles, but even partake of impiety. The ſentence of bondage againſt us is only iſſued by the frail OMNIPOTENCE* of PARLIAMENT.

> "*Non ſic inflectere ſenſus*
> "*Humanos edicta valent.*" §

We cannot queſtion the *juſtice* of our cauſe. This conſideration will afford comfort and encouragement to our minds.

Let us therefore, in the firſt place, humbling ourſelves before our gracious creator, devoutly beſeech his divine protection of us his afflicted ſervants, moſt unreaſonably and cruelly oppreſſed. Let us ſeriouſly reflect on our manifold tranſgreſſions, and by a ſincere repentance, and an entire amendment of our lives, ſtrive to recommend ourſelves to divine favour.

In the next place, let us cheriſh and cultivate ſentiments of brotherly love and tenderneſs amongſt us. To whom under the cope of Heaven, can we look for help in theſe days of "darkneſs and trouble," but one to another. O my countrymen! have pity one on another—Have pity on yourſelves, and your children. Let us—by every tender tie, I implore you—let us, mutually excuſe and forgive each other our weakneſſes and prejudices, (for who is free from weakneſſes and prejudices?)—and utterly aboliſhing all former diſſentions and diſtinctions, wiſely and kindly unite in one firm band, in one common cauſe.

If there are any men or any bodies of men on this continent, who think that an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, or that their own particular intereſt, may be advanced by withdrawing themſelves from the councils of their countrymen, I would wiſh them moſt deliberately to conſider the conſequences, that may attend ſuch a conduct. What ſtep can poſſibly be taken more directly tending to *prevent* an accommodation between us and *Great-Britain*, than ſupplying adminiſtration with *proofs of our inteſtine diviſions?* What do our enemies ſo ardently wiſh for, as for theſe diviſions? Has not the *expectation* of theſe events encouraged the miniſtry to treat us with ſuch unexampled contempt and barbarity? Will not the *certainty* of theſe events excite reſolutions in them to preſs us—to take every advantage of a people ſo induſtriouſly ſtudying and labouring to weaken and deſtroy themſelves? Then a miniſter may with reaſon call upon the Houſe of Commons—"NOW IS OUR TIME TO ſtand out—to *defy* them—to proceed with *firmneſs* and *without fear*—to produce a conviction to ALL *America*, that we are now *in earneſt*; and that we will proceed with firmneſs and rigour—until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET."†

I appeal to every man of common ſenſe, whether any meaſures will be ſo likely to induce adminiſtration to think of an accommodation with us, as our *unanimity*. Muſt not, therefore, every meaſure impeaching the credit and weight of this unanimity in the ſame degree obſtruct all accommodation? Will not every ſuch meaſure naturally produce *haughtineſs*, *perſeverance* and *freſh rigour* in our oppreſſors? Will not *theſe* ſtill more enrage us, and place us farther from an accommodation? If the PROTECTION and PEACE, we wiſh to derive from our unanimity be taken from us, by the imprudence of our brethren, who break that unanimity or deſtroy all reſpect for it in *Great-Britain*, and thereby encourage her to ſeize, what ſhe will certainly think, the lucky opportunity for purſuing her blows, what muſt be the conſequence? We held up a ſhield for our defence. If our brethren have pierced it through and rendered it uſeleſs—their indiſcretion will, according to the uſual courſe of human affairs, compel us to change the mode of defence, and drive us into all the evils of civil diſcords.

What advantages can they gain, that can compenſate to men of any underſtanding or virtue, for the miſeries occaſioned by their bad policy. Their numbers will be too ſmall, in any manner whatever, to controul the ſentiments or meaſures of the people of *America*. Their conduct never can prevent the exertions of theſe colonies in vindication of their liberty. It may, by provocations, render thoſe exertions more raſh and imprudent. But their numbers will be ſo extravagantly exaggerated, as all facts have been againſt us, on the other ſide of the *Atlantic*, that *Great Britain* may be *deceived* and *emboldened* into meaſures deſtructive to herſelf and to us. We are now ſtrenuouſly endeavouring, IN A PEACEABLE MANNER, by this ſingle *power*—the force of UNANIMITY—to preſerve our freedom. Thoſe, who *leſſen* that unanimity, *detract* from its force—will *prevent* its *effect*—and muſt be, therefore, juſtly chargeable with all the dreadful conſequences to theſe colonies.

The third important conſideration, I beg leave to recommend to my countrymen, is to draw ſuch reflections from their ſituation as will confirm their minds in that manly noble fortitude, ſo abſolutely neceſſary, for the maintenance of thoſe ineſtimable privileges, for which they are now contending. The man, who fears difficulties ariſing in the defence of freedom, is unworthy of freedom. God has given the right and the means of aſſerting it. We may reaſonably aſk and expect his gracious aſſiſtance in the reaſonable employment of thoſe means. To look for miracles, while we abuſively neglect the powers afforded us by divine goodneſs, is not only ſtupid, but criminal. We are yet free—Let us think like freemen.

In the laſt place I beg leave to offer ſome obſervations concerning the meaſures that may be moſt expedient in the preſent emergency. Other nations have contended in blood for their liberty, and have judged the jewel worth the price that was paid for it. Theſe colonies are not reduced to the dreadful neceſſity. So dependent is *Great-Britain* on us for ſupplies, that Heaven ſeems to have placed in our hands means of an effectual, yet peaceable reſiſtence, if we have ſenſe and integrity to make a proper uſe of them. A general agreement between theſe colonies of non-importation and non-exportation faithfully obſerved would certainly be attended with ſucceſs. But it is now proper to enter into ſuch an agreement? Let us conſider that we are contending with our antient venerable and beloved parent-country. Let us treat her with all poſſible reſpect and reverence:‡ Though the rulers there have had no compaſſion upon us, let us have compaſſion on the people of that kingdom: And if to give weight to our ſupplications and to obtain relief for our ſuffering brethren, it ſhall be judged neceſſary to lay ourſelves under ſome reſtrictions with regard to our imports and exports, let it be done with tenderneſs, ſo as to convince our brethren in *Great-Britain* of the importance of a connection and harmony between them and us, and of the danger of driving us into deſpair. Their true intereſts and our own are the ſame; nor ſhould we admit any notion of a diſtinction, till we *know* their *reſolutions* to be UNALTERABLY HOSTILE.—

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* *By the firſt of theſe bills, the* Governor *is to be inveſted with the power of a* Juſtice of the peace, *to call out the military to effect, though the Miniſter ſays, in his ſpeech,*——"*I ſhall always conſider that a military power, acting* UNDER *the authority and controul of a civil magiſtrate,* IS A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION." *By the ſecond,* Americans *are to be ſeized, confined, and carried to* England, *to be tried, that is hanged on charges for acts done in a colony. This is not all. Soldiers and others, who ſhall commit* any offence, *ſuch as murdering the coloniſts, under the pretence of ſupporting the authority of Parliament, ſhall be carried to England to be tried—that is—acquitted. Of the* Habeas Corpus *and* trial *by* peers, "*ſtat nominis umbra.*"

"*That the abſolute power,* claimed *and* exerciſed *in a neighbouring nation, is more tolerable than that of the Eaſtern empires, is in a great meaſure owing to their having united the judicial power in their parliaments, a body ſeparate and diſtinct from both the legiſlative and executive, and if ever that nation recovers its former liberty, it will owe it to the efforts of thoſe aſſemblies. In* Turkey *where* EVERY THING *is centered in the* Sultan *or* his Miniſters, DESPOTIC POWER *is in its meridian, and* WEARS A MOST DREADFUL ASPECT." 1 Blackſtone, 269, 270.

† *Both Houſes of Parliament reſolved two or three years ago, that perſons might be ſent for from* any of the colonies *for acts done there, and tried in* England, *under the old ſtatute of Henry the 8th—made before the colonies exiſted. The late court at* Rhode-Iſland *was eſtabliſhed on that principle. The intention of Parliament in paſſing the bill above-mentioned, is chiefly to ſcreen perſons, acting in ſupport of their unconſtitutional claims. They have declared, they have no doubt but that the* 35*th of* Henry *has eſtabliſhed a juſt and legal method of cutting* American *throats.*

"*I can live, altho' another who has no right, be put to live with me; nay, I can live, altho' I pay* exciſes *and* impoſitions *more than I do; but to have my* LIBERTY, *which is the* SOUL *of my* LIFE, *taken from me by* power, *and to have my body pent up in a goal,*" (*then thrown into a ſhip of war, tranſported three thouſand miles acroſs the ocean, to a land of bitter, ſelfiſh, furious and revengeful enemies, there thruſt into the jaws of dungeons*) "without remedy by law, *and to be ſo adjudged: O improvident anceſtors! O unwiſe forefathers! to be ſo curious in providing for the quiet poſſeſſion of our laws, and the liberties of Parliament, and to neglect our perſons and bodies, and to let them lie in priſon, and that* durante bene placito, *remedileſs! If this be law, why do we talk of liberties? Why do we trouble ourſelves with a diſpute about law, franchiſes, property of goods, and the like?* What *may any man call* his own, *if not the liberty of his perſon? I am weary of treading theſe ways.*" Speech *of Robert Philips*, a member of the wiſe and moderate Parliament that met in the year 1627.

§ *Private letters give a further proof of this fact.*

‡ "*Nor was any thing more advantageous to us againſt very powerful nations, than their imprudence in not* conſulting together for the intereſt of the whole. *Conventions for repelling a* common danger *were rare. Thus while* each *ſtate reſiſted* ſingly, all *were ſubdued.* Tacitus in vit. Agric.

‖ *The Act for ſhutting up the port of* Boſton *orders, that it ſhall not be opened until* "*peace and* obedience to the laws *ſhall be* ſo far *reſtored in the ſaid town of* Boſton, *that the trade of* Great-Britain *may ſafely be carried on there, and his Majeſty's* DUTIES DULY COLLECTED," *&c. Thus it appears, if the inhabitants* renounce *the common cauſe of the colonies, the port may be* opened—*if they adhere to that cauſe, it will remain* ſhut.

¶ "*To live by one man's* WILL *became the cauſe of all mens miſery.*" Hooker's Eccles. Pol.

"*Is not* univerſal miſery *and* ruin *the* SAME, *whether it comes from the hands of* many *or of* one." Biſhop Hoadly's diſc. on Gov.

"*Of ſo contrary an opinion was this good man* (Hooker) *to that of ſome others, who can never oppoſe one* extreme *without running into* another, *as bad if not* worſe, *and think they cannot enough condemn* rebellion, *without giving the divine ſanction to* tyranny *and* oppreſſion. *This judgment ought likewiſe to be of the more weight with ſuch, as profeſs the moſt profound veneration for the memory of Charles the firſt, and the honour of the* old Church of England; *becauſe this treatiſe, in which it is to be found, was choſen out of many others by that* prince, *to be recommended to his* children, *as the beſt* inſtructor *they could converſe with; and was had in ſuch eſtimation by all* churchmen, *from the time of its appearance, that it may well paſs not only for his own* judgment *in particular, but for the* judgment *of the whole* Church of England *at that time.*" Biſhop Hoadly, ibid.

"*Would not the* unhappineſs *of this nation in particular have been the ſame, whether a late King* alone, *or by a* FORMAL LAW, *had ſubjected it to the religion of* ROME, *and the* MAXIMS OF FRANCE? *And upon ſuppoſition of ſuch an* attempt, *would not our* late deliverance *have been as* glorious, *as* great *and* juſtifiable, *as much wanted, and as truly beneficial, as it was upon the attempt of the* King alone? *Would not* the invitation of the Prince of Orange, *the* election *and* meeting *of the perſons who made the* convention, *and the* conſequent eſtabliſhment *in the* Proteſtant line, *have been as requiſite and as uſeful? Nay, would not the* ends of Government *have been more effectually anſwered this way, than by* SUBMISSION *to a* TOTAL DISSOLUTION *of* ALL HAPPINESS *at* preſent, *and of* ALL HOPES *for the* future? *How then can it be ſaid, that the* ends of Government *require* that *degree of* ſubmiſſion *upon the* one *ſuppoſition, which they are allowed not to do upon the* other, *when the ſame* MISERY *and* DESTRUCTION muſt *follow a* ſubmiſſion *in* both *caſes, and the ſame* UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS muſt *in both be the* CONSEQUENCE *of a* JUST *and* WELL MANAGED DEFENCE? *Or would the* ends of Government *be deſtroyed, ſhould the miſerable condition of the whole people of* France, *which hath proceeded from the King's being made abſolute, awaken the thoughts of the wiſeſt heads amongſt them, and move them all to exert themſelves,* ſo as that thoſe ends ſhould be better anſwered for the time to come." Biſhop Hoadly, ibid.

It was reſolved by the Houſe of Commons that this Biſhop, then Mr. Hoadly, *and Rector of* St. Peter's *poor*, London, "*for having often ſtrenuouſly juſtified the* PRINCIPLES, *on which her* Majeſty *and the* nation *proceeded in the late happy revolution, had juſtly merited the favour and recommendation of that Houſe.*" *And accordingly addreſſed Queen* Anne, "*that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome dignity in the Church on the ſaid* Mr. Hoadly, *for his eminent ſervices both to the* Church *and* State."

"*Whatſoever diſhonours human nature, diſhonours the policy of a Government which permits it; and a free ſtate, which does not communicate the natural right of liberty to* all *its ſubjects,* who have not deſerved by their crimes to loſe it, *hardly ſeems to be worthy of that honourable name.*" Lord Littleton's hiſtory of Hen. II.

"*Without* goodneſs, *power would be* tyranny *and* oppreſſion, *and wiſdom would degenerate into craft and miſchievous contrivances.*" Archbiſhop Tillotſon's ſermons.

"*Etiamſi non ſit moleſtus dominus, tamen eſt miſerrimum, poſſe, ſi velit.*" Cicero. *Even if a ſovereign does not oppreſs, yet it is a moſt miſerable condition for the ſubjects, that he has the* power *if he has the* will.

* 1 *Blackſtone*, 161.

§ *Edicts cannot ſo bend the common ſenſe of human creatures.*

† *Lord North's ſpeech.*

‡ *By juſtice (ſaith the ſcripture) the throne is eſtabliſhed," and* "*by juſtice a nation ſhall be exalted.*" *I reſemble juſtice to* Nebuchadnezar's *tree, ſhading not only the palace of the king, and the houſe of nobles, but ſheltering alſo the cottage of the pooreſt beggar. Wherefore if now the blaſt of indignation hath ſo bruiſed any of the branches of this tree, that either our perſons or goods or poſſeſſions have not the ſame ſhelter as before, let us not therefore* neglect the root of this great tree; *but*

In the mean time, let us purſue the moſt proper methods for collecting the ſentiments of all the Britiſh colonies in *North-America*, on the preſent ſituation of affairs—the firſt point, it is apprehended, to which attention ſhould be paid. This may be effected in various ways. The aſſemblies that may have opportunities of meeting, may appoint deputies to attend a general congreſs at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on. Where aſſemblies cannot meet, ſuch of the people as are qualified by law to vote in election of repreſentatives may meet and appoint—or may requeſt their repreſentatives to meet and appoint.

When the inhabitants of this extended continent obſerve that regular meaſures are proſecuted for re-eſtabliſhing harmony between *Great-Britain* and theſe colonies, their minds will grow more calm. Proſpects of accommodation, it is hoped, will engage them patiently and peaceably to attend the reſult of the public councils and ſuch applications as by the joint ſenſe of America may be judged proper to be made to his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament.

" Better is a little with righteouſneſs, than great revenues without right." Proverbs 16.—

rather, with all our poſſible means, endeavours and unfeigned duties, both apply freſh and fertile mould unto it, and alſo water it even with our tears, that ſo thoſe bruiſed branches may be recovered, and the whole tree again proſper and flouriſh."

Mr. Creſkeld's ſpeech in the Parliament that met in 1727.

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BOSTON, *June* 6.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut.

THIS Houſe taking into their ſerious conſideration ſundry acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in which their power and right to impoſe duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are declared, attempted to be exerciſed, and in various ways enforced and carried into execution, and eſpecially a very late act, in which pains and penalties are inflicted on the capital of a neighbouring province, a precedent juſtly alarming to every Britiſh colony in America, and which being admitted, and eſtabliſhed, their lives, liberties, and properties are at the mercy of a tribunal where innocence may be puniſhed upon the accuſation and evidence of wicked men, without defence, and even without knowing the accuſer. A precedent calculated to terrify them into ſilence and ſubmiſſion whilſt they are ſtripped of their invaluable rights and liberties —do think it their duty, and expedient at this time to renew their claim to the rights, liberties and immunities of freeborn Engliſhmen, to which they are juſtly intitled by the laws of nature, by the royal grant and charter of his late Majeſty King Charles the ſecond, and by long, and uninterupted poſſeſſion, and thereupon do declare and reſolve as follows, viz.

I. In the firſt place, we do moſt expreſly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain and all other his dominions and countries, and that it is the indiſpenſible duty of this colony, as being part of his Majeſty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majeſty, and him to defend to the utmoſt of their power againſt all attempts upon his perſon, crown and dignity.

II. That the ſubjects of his Majeſty in this colony ever had, and of right ought to have and enjoy all the liberties, immunities, and privileges of free and natural born ſubjects within any of the dominions of our ſaid King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as fully and amply as if they, and every of them, were born within the realm of England, that they have a property in their own eſtate, and are to be taxed by their own conſent only given in perſon, or by their repreſentatives, and are not to be diſſeiſed of their liberties and free cuſtoms, ſentenced and condemned but by lawful judgement of their peers, and that the ſaid rights and immunities are recognized and confirmed to the inhabitants of the colony by the royal grant and charter aforeſaid, and are their undoubted right to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever.

III. That the only lawful repreſentatives of the freemen of this colony are the perſons they elect to ſerve as members of the General Aſſembly thereof.

IV. That it is the juſt right and privilege of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects of this colony to be governed by the General Aſſembly in the article of taxing, and internal police, agreeable to the powers and privileges recognized and confirmed in the royal charter aforeſaid, which they have enjoyed for more than a century paſt, and have neither forfeited nor ſurrendered, but the ſame have been conſtantly recognized by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

V. That the erecting new and unuſual Courts of Admiralty, and veſting them with extraordinary powers, above, and not ſubject to the common law courts in this colony, to judge and determine in ſuits relating to the duties and forfeitures contained in ſaid acts, foreign to the accuſtomed and eſtabliſhed juriſdiction of the former Courts of Admiralty in America, is, in the opinion of this Houſe, highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, contrary to the great charter of Engliſh liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling rights, that of trial by juries, which is juſtly eſteemed one chief excellence of the Britiſh conſtitution, and a principle branch of Engliſh liberty.

VI. That the apprehending and carrying perſons beyond the ſea, to be tried for any crime alledged to be committed within this colony; or ſubjecting them to be tried by commiſſioners, or any court conſtituted by act of Parliament; or otherwiſe within this colony, in a ſummary way, without a jury, is unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the liberties and rights of the free ſubjects of this colony.

VII. That any harbour or port duly opened and conſtituted, cannot be ſhut up and diſcharged, but by an act of the legiſlature of the province or colony, in which ſuch harbour or port is ſituated, without ſubverting the rights and liberties, and deſtroying the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

VIII. That the late act of Parliament inflicting pains and penalties on the town of Boſton, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent juſtly alarming to the Britiſh Colonies in America, and wholly inconſiſtent with, and ſubverſive of their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

IX. That whenever his Majeſty's ſervice ſhall require the aid of the inhabitants of this colony, the ſame fixed principles of loyalty, as well as ſelf preſervation which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with his Majeſty's requiſitions, together with the deep ſenſe we have of its being our indiſpenſible duty (in the opinion of this Houſe) will ever hold us under the ſtrongeſt obligations, which can be given, or deſired, moſt chearfully to grant his Majeſty, from time to time, our further proportion of men and money, for the defence, protection, ſecurity and other ſervices, of the Britiſh American dominions.

X. That we look on the well-being, and greateſt ſecurity of this colony, to depend, under God, on our connections with Great-Britain, which is ardently wiſhed, may continue to the lateſt poſterity, and that it is the humble opinion of this Houſe that the conſtitution of this colony being underſtood and practiſed upon, as it has ever ſince it exiſted (till very lately) is the ſureſt bond of union, confidence, and mutual proſperity, of our mother-country and us, and the laſt foundation on which to build, the good of the whole, whether conſidered in a civil, military or mercantile light; and of the truth of this opinion, we are the more confident, as it is not founded on ſpeculation only, but has been verified in fact, and by long experience, found to produce, according to our extent, and other circumſtances, as many loyal, virtuous, induſtrious, and well governed ſubjects, as any part of his Majeſty's dominions; and as truly zealous of and warmly engaged, to promote the beſt, good and real glory of the grand whole, which conſtitutes the Britiſh empire.

XI. That it is an indiſpenſible duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourſelves and our poſterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preſerve theſe our rights and liberties, and to tranſmit them entire and inviolate to the lateſt generations. And that it is our fixed, determined, and unalterable reſolution, faithfully to diſcharge this our duty.

At their ſeſſions at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1774, in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign, the foregoing reſolutions, reported to the Houſe by their committee, were unanimouſly voted and ordered to be entered on their journal or record.

June 9. Monday afternoon two young Gentlemen came into Boſton from the county of Worceſter, relating that they had been alarmed with the report that a regiment of ſoldiers had been poſted at the entrance of this city, to cut off its communication with the country.—Many reſpectable perſons, they ſaid, had aſſembled upon the occaſion, and ſent off theſe perſons on Sabbath evening, to ride all night, and return with intelligence as ſoon as poſſible, determining that in caſe they were confirmed in the truth of the report, they would forthwith march in, ten thouſand ſtrong, and *diſ-reſt* the troops at all events. Their expreſs informed us that whatever might be the minds of the citizens relative to a ſurrender of their liberties, they would not find the country at all diſpoſed to eſteem themſelves concluded in their act. —They freely expreſſed their ſenſe, that by the acts of the Britiſh Parliament lately paſſed, and the bills now pending therein, our charter is utterly vacated, and the compact between this province and the crown of Great-Britain being diſſolved, they are at full liberty to combine together in what manner and form they think beſt for mutual ſecurity.

We hear that there are near thirty ſail of wood veſſels at Marblehead, from the eaſtward, bound to this place, who are obliged to unload and load again, before they are permitted to take their departure.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Eſſex, in the province of New-Jerſey, at Newark in the ſaid county, on Saturday the 11th June, 1774.

THIS meeting taking into ſerious conſideration ſome late alarming meaſures, adopted by the Britiſh parliament, for depriving his Majeſty's American ſubjects of their undoubted and conſtitutional rights and privileges; and particularly, the act for blockading the port of Boſton, which, appears to them, pregnant with the moſt dangerous conſequences to all his Majeſty's dominions in America: do unanimouſly reſolve and agree,

I. That under the enjoyment of our conſtitutional privileges and immunities, we will ever cheerfully render all due obedience to the crown of Great-Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to his moſt gracious Majeſty, King George the Third; and do eſteem a firm dependance on the mother-country, eſſential to our political ſecurity and happineſs.

II. That the late act of Parliament relative to Boſton, which ſo abſolutely deſtroys every idea of ſafety and confidence, appears to us, big with the moſt dangerous and alarming conſequences; eſpecially, as ſubverſive of that very dependance, which we would earneſtly wiſh to continue, as our beſt ſafeguard and protection: and that we conceive, every well-wiſher to Great-Britain and her colonies, is now loudly called upon to exert his utmoſt abilities, in promoting every loyal and prudential meaſure towards obtaining, a repeal of the ſaid act of Parliament, and all others ſubverſive of the undoubted rights and liberties of his Majeſty's American ſubjects.

III. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchaſe or uſe any articles of Britiſh manufactory; and eſpecially any commodities imported from the Eaſt-Indies, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by a general congreſs of the ſaid colonies hereafter to be appointed.

IV. That this county will moſt readily and chearfully join their brethren of the other counties in this province, in promoting ſuch congreſs of deputies, to be ſent from each of the colonies, in order to form a general plan of union; ſo that the meaſures to be purſued for the important ends in view, may be uniform and firm: to which plan when concluded upon, we do agree faithfully to adhere. And do now declare ourſelves ready to ſend a committee to meet with thoſe from the other counties, at ſuch time and place, as by them may be agreed upon, in order to elect proper perſons to repreſent this province in the ſaid general congreſs.

V. That the freeholders and inhabitants of the other counties in this province, be requeſted ſpeedily to convene themſelves together, to conſider the preſent diſtreſſing ſtate of our public affairs; and to correſpond, and conſult with ſuch other committees, as may be appointed as well as with our committee, who are hereby directed to correſpond and conſult with ſuch other committees, as alſo with thoſe of any other province: and particularly, to meet with the ſaid county commitees, in order to nominate and appoint deputies to repreſent this province in general congreſs.

VI. We do hereby unanimouſly requeſt the following Gentlemen, to accept of that truſt; and accordingly do appoint them our committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid, viz. Stephen Crane, Henry Garriſte, Joſeph Riggs, William Livingſton, William P. Smith, John De Hart, John Chetwood, Iſaac Ogden and Elias Boudinot, Eſqrs;

NEW-YORK, *June* 16.

The port of Boſton was on Tueſday laſt cleared of every veſſel intended for ſea, it being the day on which the late act of Parliament preſcribes, that no veſſel, except in his Majeſty's ſervice, ſhall be allowed to depart from that port until the King in Council may be pleaſed to ſuſpend its operation.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Frederick, and Gentlemen practiſing at the bar, held at the town of Wincheſter, the 8th of June, 1774, to conſider of the beſt mode to be fallen upon to ſecure their liberties and properties, and alſo to prevent the dangerous tendency of an act of Parliament paſſed in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, An act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, evidently has to invade and deprive us of the ſame.

The Rev. Mr. Charles M. Thruſton being voted Moderator, a Committee of the following gentlemen, viz. the Rev. Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, George Rootes, Angus M'Donald, Alexander White, George Johnſon, and Samuel Beall 3d, were appointed to draw up Reſolves ſuitable to the ſame occaſion, who withdrawing for a ſhort time, returned with the following Votes, viz.

VOTED,

I. THAT we will always chearfully pay due ſubmiſſion to ſuch acts of government as his Majeſty has a right by law to exerciſe over his ſubjects, as ſovereign of the Britiſh dominions, and to ſuch only.

II. That it is the inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects to be governed and taxed by Repreſentatives choſen by themſelves only; and that every act of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the internal policy of North America, is a daring and unconſtitutional invaſion of our ſaid rights and privileges.

III. That the act of Parliament above mentioned is not only in itſelf repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural juſtice, in condemning perſons for a ſuppoſed crime unheard, but alſo a deſpotic exertion of unconſtitutional power, calculated to enſlave a free and loyal people.

IV. That the enforcing the execution of the ſaid act of Parliament by a military power, will have a neceſſary tendency to raiſe a civil war, thereby diſſolving that union which has ſo long happily ſubſiſted between the Mother Country and her Colonies; and that we will moſt heartily and unanimouſly concur with our ſuffering brethren of Boſton, and every other part of North-America that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper meaſures to avert ſuch dreadful calamities, to procure a redreſs of our grievances, and to ſecure our common liberties.

V. It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint reſolution of all the Colonies to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportations to it, till the ſaid act be repealed, will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greateſt reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom.

VI. That the Eaſt-India Company, thoſe ſervile tools of arbitrary power, have juſtly forfeited the eſteem and regard of all honeſt men; and that the better to manifeſt our abhorrence of ſuch abject compliance with the will of a venal Miniſtry in miniſtering all in their power, an increaſe of the fund of peculation; we will not purchaſe Tea, or any other kind of Eaſt-India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except ſalt-petre, ſpices and medicinal drugs.

VII. That it is the opinion of this meeting that Committees ought to be appointed for the purpoſe of affecting a general aſſociation, that the ſame meaſures may be purſued through the whole continent: That the Committees ought to correſpond with each other, and to meet at ſuch places and times as ſhall be agreed on, in order to form ſuch general aſſociation, and that when the ſame ſhall be formed and agreed on by the ſeveral Committees, we will ſtrictly adhere thereto; and till the general ſenſe of the continent ſhall be known, we do pledge ourſelves to each other and to our country, that we will inviolably adhere to the votes of this day.

VIII. That Charles M. Thruſton, Iſaac Zane, Angus M'Donald, Samuel Beall 3d, Alexander White, and George Rootes, be appointed a Committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that they, or any three of them, are hereby fully impowered to act.

Which being read, were unanimouſly aſſented to and ſubſcribed.

On Monday the 6th inſtant tickets were poſted up in different parts of Frederick county, Virginia, ſigned by the friends of liberty, requeſting the Gentlemen Merchants, Freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county to meet at the Court-houſe, on the enſuing Wedneſday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper meaſures to prevent the fatal conſequences apprehended from the act of Parliament mentioned in the votes, and to defend and ſecure the rights and liberties of America. In conſequence of which (though the notice did not exceed 48 hours) a great concourſe aſſembled at the time and place appointed. The Court-houſe being too ſmall to contain the company, they adjourned to the Church, where the above votes were unanimouſly agreed to. The general opinion of the people there ſeems to be, that the Boſton ſcheme of non-importation from Great-Britain, and exportation to it, is the only probable means to obtain redreſs of our grievances, and ſhew great eagerneſs that it may be univerſally adopted.

We hear from Fort-Pitt, that the Shawaneſe have lately murdered eighteen White People, within nine miles of that place, and that ſeveral parties of Indians have gone forth to war againſt the defenceleſs inhabitants of the frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania: That it is ſuppoſed all the Engliſh traders in the Shawaneſe towns are killed by the Savages, and about fifteen hundred families, ſettled to the weſtward of the Allegany mountains, have deſerted their habitations, and fled for ſanctuary to the more interior parts of the country; and that the traders at Fort Pitt are about leaving that place as ſoon as they can form a party ſtrong enough to venture forth. An Indian war ſeems inevitable.

At a meeting of a reſpectable body of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, on Saturday the 18th of June, 1774. The following reſolutions were deliberately and unanimouſly agreed on, viz.

1. THAT it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property either by himſelf or repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

2. That we apprehend the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton (until his Majeſty's duties be duly collected, &c.) is highly arbitrary and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, and in its conſequences may endanger the liberties of all the Britiſh colonies in America.

3. That the two bills mentioned in the laſt advices from London to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the charter'd conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay into a military government, and the other impoweting the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor to ſend any perſon or perſons to England to be tried for actions committed in that colony, are ſubverſive of every idea of liberty and ſerves as a prelude to the fate of each charter'd Britiſh colony on this continent.

4. That a congreſs of deputies from the ſaid colonies is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining redreſs and preſerving our natural rights and liberties, and the eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between the mother-country and her colonies on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. That we will concur and join with our Brethren of the city and county of Philadelphia in deſiring the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, to write to the ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, requeſting them to meet in the city of Philadelphia on any day, not later than the firſt of Auguſt next, to take into their ſerious conſideration our very alarming ſituation, to appoint deputies to attend at a general congreſs for the colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on.

As the notice of this meeting was but ſhort, it is agreed that a general meeting be fixed on Saturday the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob James, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Goſhen, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and to reſolve on ſuch other modes or propoſitions as may be moſt likely to attain redreſs from thoſe grievances that the colonies now groan under; at which time and place all thoſe who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, and wiſh well to their poſterity and American liberty, are requeſted to attend and give their advice in this alarming criſis.

Laſt Saturday afternoon many thouſands of reſpectable inhabitants of this city and county met near the State-houſe, agreeable to appointment, to take into their conſideration certain important propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.——But as it is impoſſible to inſert the proceedings of the meeting in this paper, we muſt defer them till our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Adamſon, Trepani.
Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Genoa.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincent.
Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Antigua.
Ship Nancy and Suky, J. Robinſon, Trepani.
Brig Mount Holly, G. Bayley, St. Vincent.
Sloop Little Welcome, J. Lambert, Grenadoes.
Sch. Felicity, A. Keeble, Virginia.
Sch. Betſy, F. Savage, Virginia.
Sch. Two Brothers, B. Clark, New-Providence.
Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Diſcovery, A. Gall, North-Carolina.
Sch. Happy Return, G. Simpſon, Georgia.
Sloop Suſanna, T. Chadwick, North-Carolina.
Sch. Sally, J. Buck, North Carolina.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Nova-Scotia.
Sch. North-Iſland, J. Hannah, South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, Barbados.
Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Liſbon.
Sloop Betſy, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Hope, T. Aſheton, Seni-Gambia.
Snow John & William, W. Britton, Newfoundland.
Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, New-Providence.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Ship Nancy, C. Donavan, Liſbon.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz.

CLEARED.

Sch. Experiment, D. Livingſton, Grenadoes.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, North-Carolina.
Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Jamaica.
Sch. Betſy, F. Savage, Virginia.
Sch. Polly, J. Vicary, Dominca.
Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica.
Brig Mercury, J. Trimingham, Barbados.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica.
Sch. Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Newfoundland.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Friendſhip, H. Patſul, Virginia.
Sloop Ranger, W. Pigott, Virginia.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Jamaica.
Sloop Betſy and Ann, P. Lightbourn, Jamaica.
Brig Lucy, J Pyner, Jamaica.
Sch. Felicity, A. Moore, Jamaica.
Schooner Mary, J. Perou, St. Croix.
Sch. Betſy, R. Alcock, Dominica.
Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Sch. Peggy, J. Keogh, Dominica.

ers, is bound in point of intereſt to ſecure and protect us; and ſhould we determine, never to contribute a ſingle farthing towards her coffers, but in the way of trade, and even had ſhe no means in her power of extorting it from us, ſtill would ſhe continue to ſhield us with her arm, and cover us from danger. For what man throws up a farm as uſeleſs, for ſo weak a reaſon, as its not always yielding him an hundred fold; he will eſtimate the whole charge of cultivation, and then if the produce exceeds the coſt, he is encouraged to proceed. Why have the Engliſh ſpent ſo much in defence of Portugal?—Is it for affection?—Is it for preſerving the balance of power?—Or is it for ſome annual ſubſidy?—No—it is for the protection of ſuch valuable cuſtomers, in the poſſeſſion of their gold, that they may live to export it for the Manufactures of Great-Britain; being fully ſenſible of the benefit of riches flowing from induſtry. But waving the policy of England, let us, my Brethren, with the true ſpirit of honeſt men, do the thing which is juſt. *Let America be characterized by an eye of diſcernment, a heart of integrity, and an open hand.*

It is true we have internal taxes, for the ſupport of government amongſt ourſelves; but thoſe taxes only reſpecting our internal convenience and ſecurity, include no competent idea of defence, againſt a foreign power. If America ſhould eſtabliſh an independance, which I pray Heaven avert, we ſhould ſoon fall a prey to ſome of the maritime Princes, unleſs we could maintain a fleet ſufficient to guard our coaſts: how far this would be practicable, I leave every American to judge for himſelf. As the caſe ſtands at preſent, we turn our eyes to Britain on every impending danger; we look to her fleets for protection and defence.—Ought we not then, my Brethren, to think of contributing ſome portion of the national expence? Tho' in the all-powerful hands of Providence, the fleets of nations, and the armies of Kings, are but as chaff before the wind; and his *fiat* is ſufficient to ſcreen us from every machination of evil; yet as he is pleaſed to permit his creatures, to breath forth that ſpirit of rancour and ill-will towards each other, for purpoſes in his wiſdom far beyond my conception, the concerns of human civil government, point out carnal means of preſervation, and till a much wiſhed, univerſal reſtoration of purity ſucceeds, the policy of nations muſt partake of the ſpirit of war. Therefore, Brethren, ſuppoſe we ſhould tender them ſome annual ſum for the ſupport of government, and raiſe it in certain quotas amongſt ourſelves. Let us ſtipulate for the ſame free trade *they* have; and let America be conſidered as joined to Great-Britain. If the inhabitants of London, Liverpool, and Briſtol, enjoy an equal privilege in trade, why ſhould not *we* be conſidered in the ſame point of light? What narrow ſoul'd policy is it, that draws a line of diſtinction, between a Briton and an American? Let the wealth of the Britiſh empire, equally diffuſe itſelf, and like water find its level. If a flood of wealth pours into a country, through the channels of trade, it quickly ebbs out again in purſuit of luxuries and dainties: and thus by ſucceſſive undulations, gives motion to the ſprings of the whole empire. Our diſtant ſituation, renders it impracticable to unite us with each other in legiſlation. Let each govern its own internal affairs, and all unite in the grand *bulwark* of the nation. What ſhall be the portion for America to contribute, will become a queſtion of deep deciſion; nor ſhould it be haſtily determined. I would wiſh England to make the demand, and leave us to deliberate on it.—I know America would be generous.—I hope England would be juſt.

Before the point is finally ſettled, let it be well aſcertained, what is to be underſtood by *acts for regulating of trade.* Amongſt our political writers on the American ſide of the queſtion, there are ſome of ſuch high characters, for judgment and diſcernment, as to make me leſs poſitive in aſſerting *my* opinion on the ſubject; but I muſt confeſs, I could never be convinced by their arguments, of the practicability, of drawing a line ſo near the borders of *taxation*, as not to encroach upon that *ground*; a ground that is worth contending for—a ground we *muſt* contend for with all our might. Let it be remembered that the King has a negative upon all our bills, which ought to be deemed a ſufficient check upon our conduct. We acknowledge the King of Great-Britain for our Sovereign—we love him—we revere him—we are attached to him both by policy and principle; but *cannot—muſt not* allow *any kind of authority in his Parliament*; and if *that* Parliament would but attend to the true conſtitutional intereſt of the empire, they would ceaſe to claim it.

And now, Brethren, let me recommend unanimity and prudence amongſt ourſelves. Let no diſtinctions of *ſects* or *countries* prevail amongſt us. Let little party views ſubſide and ſink in the general cauſe; and let the calamities that at preſent threaten us, tend to unite us "in one firm bond of amity and love." Hence may we hope to tranſmit to our poſterity, a glorious proſpect of laſting freedom, embelliſhed with a back ground, of fertile fields, and thickly ſettled villages. Then ſhall our children, and childrens children, bleſs the virtue and reſolution of their forefathers, whilſt nobly purſuing our virtuous plan, they cultivate, and extend, an amazing American empire, and rank in ſplendor, independence, and riches, with all the united powers of the Eaſtern World.

"*Troy* is no more and *Ilium* was a town"—
Sic tranſit gloria mundi.

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WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *June* 2.

LAST Sunday afternoon letters were received by expreſs from Boſton, Philadelphia, and Annapolis, in Maryland, teſtifying the reſentment of thoſe different places, and the northren provinces in general, againſt the late oppreſſive act of the Britiſh parliament, which is intended ſo materially to injure the port of Boſton, and recommending an union of meaſures to their ſouthern brethren, to induce the Miniſtry to abate in their rigorous and unconſtitutional deſigns againſt American freedom, which they conſider themſelves equally entitled to with their fellow ſubjects in Britain. Immediately upon receiving the letters, the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Moderator of the Committee of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, thought it proper to convene all the members that were then in town; who, on conſidering thoſe important papers, came to a reſolution to call together the ſeveral other members near this city, to whom notice could be given. Twenty-five of them accordingly met next day at ten o'clock, when it was unanimouſly agreed to refer the farther conſideration of this matter to the firſt day of Auguſt next; at which time it is expected there will be a very general attendance of the late members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and that a non-importation agreement will be then entered into, as well as reſolutions to ſuſpend, at ſome future day, exporting any of our commodities to Britain, ſhould the preſent odious meaſures, ſo inimical to the juſt rights and liberty of America, be purſued.

The opinion of the citizens of this metropolis being deſired on the ſubject, they accordingly met at the Court-houſe, at four o'clock the ſame day, when the meaſures taken by the late repreſentatives were unanimouſly approved of.

Yeſterday the Honourable the Speaker, and as many members of the late aſſembly as were in town, with the citizens of Williamſburg, aſſembled at the Court-houſe, and went in proceſſion to the church, where an excellent ſermon, well adapted to the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Price, chaplain to the Houſe of Burgeſſes, agreeable to the late order of that patriotic and very reſpectable body.

By advices from Fincaſtle we learn, that there has been a ſmart ſkirmiſh on the branches of New-River, between a party of white people who were out ſurveying lands, and a number of Indians, whom they fell in with, ſuppoſed to be Shawaneſe. Our people drove the Indians off, and killed eight of them, with the loſs of eight men and a boy of their own party; among them the noted Captain John Aſhby, who, in the laſt war, brought the firſt account of General Braddock's defeat to this city, with amazing expedition.

We likewiſe hear, that the frontier inhabitants are all in motion at the alarming behaviour of the Indians, and ſeem determined to drive from among them ſo cruel and treacherous an enemy.

We have juſt received from a Gentleman in Norfolk, who intends carrying on a Virginia manufactory of cotton ſtuffs, a few ſets of Muſkitto curtains, as alſo a ſpecimen of cloth for men's wear, which he undertakes to ſell upon more reaſonable terms than if imported from Britain. As to the manufactory of flax and wool, he is well acquainted with the whole proceſs thereof likewiſe; but thinks it will be ſome time before he can bring it to perfection, owing to our want of method, and the dearneſs of labour.---He has a journeyman well acquainted with ſilk weaving; and, if the Ladies would take the trouble to raiſe Silk-worms, will undertake to furniſh them with gowns of his manufacture, agreeable to any pattern they may ſend.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20.

We hear that the tradeſmen and farmers of the city and county of Philadelphia, are DETERMINED to enter into an aſſociation, to purchaſe no more Britiſh goods (till the late acts of Parliament are repealed) if the voice of the propoſed congreſs ſhould be in favour of a non-importation agreement.

A correſpondent remarks, that to oppoſe the Britiſh Parliament (which has declared itſelf abſolute *in all caſes whatever* over the American colonies) by refuſing to import nothing but *dutied articles*, will be as ineffectual a ſtep to eſtabliſh the liberties of America upon a permanent foundation, at the preſent juncture, as it would be to attempt to reſtrain a mad bull, by cutting off his tail, without aiming a blow at his vitals.

On Sunday the 12th inſt. after a lingring illneſs, departed this life, Mr. JOHN EVANS, late of St. Helena, in South-Carolina, a Gentleman univerſaly beloved by all who knew him; and on the day following, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church burying-ground, attended by a number of reſpectable gentlemen of this city.

At a meeting of the Freeholders, Merchants and Inhabitants, of the county of Prince William, and town of Dumfries, in the colony of Virginia, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, on Monday the 6th day of June, 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no perſon ought to be taxed but by his own conſent, expreſſed either by himſelf, or his repreſentatives, and that therefore any Act of Parliament, levying a tax to be collected in America, depriving the people of their property or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is ſubverſive of our natural rights, and contrary to the firſt principles of the conſtitution.

Reſolved, That the city of Boſton, in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of American liberty, and on account of its oppoſition to an Act of the Britiſh Legiſlature for impoſing a duty upon Tea, to be collected in America.

Reſolved, That as our late repreſentatives have not fallen upon means ſufficiently efficacious to ſecure to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, that it is the undoubted priviledge of each reſpective county (as the fountain of power from whence their delegation ariſes) to take ſuch proper and ſalutary meaſures, as will eſſentially conduce to a repeal of thoſe Acts, which the general ſenſe of mankind, and the greateſt characters in the nation have pronounced to be unjuſt.

Reſolved, and it is the opinion of this meeting, That until the ſaid Acts are repealed, all importation to, and exportation from this colony, ought to be ſtopped, except with ſuch colonies or iſlands in North-America as ſhall adopt this meaſure.

Reſolved, and it is the opinion of this meeting, That the courts of juſtice in this colony ought to decline trying any civil cauſes, until the ſaid Acts are repealed.

Reſolved, That the Clerk of this Committee tranſmit copies of thoſe reſolves to both the printers in the city of Williamſburg, as alſo to the printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be publiſhed in their Gazettes. per order

EVAN WILLIAMS, Clk. Com.

At a Meeting of a very conſiderable and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, incluſive of thoſe of the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th inſt. a number of reſolves were agreed to, ſimilar to thoſe of Baltimore, inſerted in our laſt, except the fourth, which is as follows;

"*Reſolved*, That as remittances can be made only from exports, after ſtopping the exports to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, it will be impoſſible for many of the people of this province, who are poſſeſſed of valuable property, immediately to pay off their debts, and therefore it is the opinion of this meeting, the gentlemen of the law ought to bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid Act be repealed; and further, that they ought not to bring ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due to any inhabitant of this province, except in ſuch caſes where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abſcond, or remove his effects; or is waſting his ſubſtance, or ſhall refuſe to ſettle his account."

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's Iron-Works, ſituate on the north ſide of Deer creek, Harford county, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN HOLLIS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, calls himſelf a ſtone maſon by trade, but was whipper in Philadelphia gaol ſome time ago; had on when he went away, an old hat, old green coat, blue jacket and leather breeches, the reſt of his clothes not known; ſaid Hollis alſo ſtole a brown horſe, about 8 or 9 years old, between 12 and 14 hands high, has one white foot on the off ſide, a natural pacer; he alſo ſtole a ſaddle nearly new, fretted a little on the pummel with a blue houſing, double barr'd ſtirrup irons, one of the bars broke out of the off ſtirrup, and a ſingle reigned bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers the horſe, ſaddle and bridle at the ſubſcriber's Iron-Works, ſhall have the above reward, and an ENGLISH SHILLING for the man, paid by

JACOB GILES.

N. B. the above ſervant is the property of a certain Robert Montgomery, taylor, in Cheſter county.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on leaſe for 99 years (renewable) ſubject to a ground-rent of fifty ſhillings ſterling per ann. whereon is a good brick houſe, 25 by 36 feet, two ſtory front and three back, well finiſhed, and a good brick ſtore-houſe, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-ſtreet (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two ſtory granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; alſo behind the ſtore is a ſtable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well incloſed. The dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe and ſtable may be rented ſeparate from the wharf and ware-houſe. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS,
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CUTHBERT, late of Weſt Whiteland, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are requeſted immediately to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, and receive their money.

JOHN CUTHBERT, } Executors.
PERSIFOR FRAZER, }

WANTED,

To go to the WEST-INDIES,

TWO BRICK-MAKERS, who are well acquainted with every part of the buſineſs, as moulding, burning, &c. to whom good encouragement will be given on application to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a long term of years,

ABOUT four or five hundred acres, or a leſs quantity of land, in Virginia, near the great falls of Potowmack, where it is ſaid may be very conveniently built a long range of mills, and other water works. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe or rent the ſaid land, may know the terms by applying or writing to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſaid Falls.

BRYAN FAIRFAX.

THIS is to give notice to SAMUEL MAY, ſon of RALPH MAY, who lived in the county of Armagh, in Ireland, that his brother WILLIAM MAY is now in the townſhip of Piles Grove, in Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey, and is very deſirous of ſeeing him: He may direct a letter to the care of George Johnſton, at the Old Ferry-houſe in Philadelphia.—If the ſaid Samuel May ſhould be dead, and any perſon will ſend a few lines directed as above, to inform the ſubſcriber concerning him, it will be thankfully acknowledged.

WILLIAM MAY.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

On Monday morning laſt, from the City-Tavern,

A LARGE thick headed Spaniſh Pointer Dog, with dark liver coloured ears, two large ſpots of the ſame colour on his back, and one at the ſetting of his tail; he was broke by the ear, and has been very tender of that ever ſince, and always carries his head lower on that ſide. Whoever brings the ſaid Dog to the above place, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen THREE POUNDS for apprehending the thief.

A VALUABLE SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thouſand and ſeventy-ſix acres: it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenandoah River, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low grounds, is inconſiderable. The quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected, and furnaces, the land affording ſtone and lime, and iron and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a compleat merchant mill with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this there is, near the dwelling-houſe, a tub mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations, on one of them a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out houſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of a thouſand or five hundred acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate, there are one hundred and twelve negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtock of cattle, equal to any in the colony; horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, (on the River Rappahannock) or to leave them with the overſeer who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In the months of May and November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land and ſome of the negroes belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

JUST IMPORTED BY
WILLING, MORRIS, and Co.
A QUANTITY OF
DRYED HIDES,

Superior in quality to any before imported into North-America, and will be ſold for caſh or a ſhort credit.

TO BE SOLD AT
JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,
In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

BEST genuine Madeira WINES, old Jamaica SPIRITS, and BRANDY of the beſt quality, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk or gallon; genuine old Port, Tenereiff, Liſbon, Sherry, Fyall and Mountain WINES, by the pipe, quarter caſk or dozen; excellent CLARET; Weſt-India and country Rum; Muſcovado Sugars of all ſorts, by the hogſhead, tierce or barrel; Molaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper, Alſpice, Carolina New Rice in tierces; Roſin in barrels; Green and Bohea Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity; beſt French and Carolina Indigo by the large or ſmall quantity, ground Red Wood of the beſt quality, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, ground Ginger, ground White and Red Lead in ſmall caſks, Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds; the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms. And his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, baker in this city, an indented German ſervant man, named CHARLES WENTZEL, a native of Alſatia; he is a baker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on when he went away, a light blue coat with buttons of the ſame colour, a dark blue cloth waiſtcoat with yellow buttons, buckſkin breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes with braſs buckles: He has a broad face, and ſhort light coloured hair; ſpeaks French and German, but very little Engliſh, and has beſides the above deſcribed, a parcel of other cloaths along with him, alſo a large dog whom he calls Waſſer. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to New-York. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

GEORGE KNERR.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, at Manington, in Salem county, an Iriſh ſervant man named WILLIAM O'BRIAN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet, with ſtrait hair, high eye-brows, a down look and low voice; had on when he went away, a dark claret coloured coatee, with waiſtcoat and breeches of the ſame, a coarſe ſhirt, grey woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes with odd buckles, and an old hat: He ſerved a time with Joſeph Bullock, in Burlington county, and has ſince forfeited his freedom by getting in debt: It is ſuppoſed that he went away with one JOHN LLOYD, of a ſandy complexion, hoarſe voice, and much the ſame heighth of the other. Whoever takes them up ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS for each, or the above Reward for O'BRIAN alone, and reaſonable charges, if he be ſecured ſo that his maſter may get him again.

ABRAHAM SHREVE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Chanceford townſhip, York-County, Pennſylvania, on the 21ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant man named MICHAEL GALLAGHER, about 28 years of age, and 5 feet 3 inches high, pock-marked and much freckled, has ſhort curled fair hair, and a ſmall ſpeck or pearl on one of his eyes; had on when he went away, a good whitiſh coloured fly coat, lined with old cloth of a darker colour, an old green jacket patched in the ſides, a pair of home made check trowſers patched, a pair of half worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a ſmall fur hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BOHANNAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where
Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 139.

LONDON, April 21.

Authentic account of Tueſday's debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for repealing the TEA DUTY *in* America.

MR. *Fuller* made the motion, which he promiſed, relative to the repeal of the tea duty. He opened it with declaring, that the Boſton Port Bill, and the other Regulations would be totally ineffectual without repealing the tea duty. He ſaid, he was very ſure that the motion would be productive of a great deal of good; that it could not poſſibly do any harm. He ſpoke much to the temper and feelings of the Houſe; and the arguments which he uſed ſerved rather to point out the former conſiderations which th Houſe had had upon this queſtion, and that the ſubject of taxation of America was no new matter. After a ſhort opening, he concluded by making the following motion: "That this Houſe "will on resolve itſelf into a "Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into con"ſideration the duty of 3d. per pound weight up"on tea, payable in all his Majeſty's dominions in "America, impoſed by an Act made in the ſeventh "year of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, an act for "granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and "plantations in America, &c."

Mr. Pennant ſeconded the motion, and ſaid he wiſhed much it might go to a Committee, becauſe he thought the principle upon which the bill was eſtabliſhed, as ſet forth in the preamble, was unjuſt and impolitic; that it changed the nature of their conſtitution, and it took away the power which had always been held ſacred to an Engliſhman, that of levying their own money; that it was ſimilar to raiſing the ſhip money in King Charles's time; that thoſe who condemned that meaſure muſt of courſe condemn this, the one being as arbitrary and unconſtitutional as the other. He ſaid, he ſubſcribed to the ſupremacy of Parliament, but he thought there was a plain method for raiſing by requiſition, the money which you wanted; that the people of that country would be better able to aſcertain how, and in what manner the ſum ought to be raiſed, on account of the local cirumſtances which may attend it. The people of Boſton will be the firſt victims to your reſentment; repeal this bill, and you will meet with ſupport from the reſt of the colonies.

Mr. Rice. This, Sir, is a motion upon the plan of reconciliation, and there is no man would go farther than myſelf to correct any thing that I thought would be the means of bringing about ſuch reconciliation; but I cannot concur in any thing that endangers the ſupremacy of Parliament. Let us but conſider the conſequence of ſuch a repeal at this preſent time.—Whenever we have made the leaſt conceſſion; they have always required more; they will think that we acknowledge that we have no right if we repeal this law. The objection has hitherto been made on the ground of taxation. I will conſider truly what that ground is; but I very much fear that they object to that control which may be improper to take off; they ſubmitted to *external* taxation, to *internal* they always objected. I will take that period then as the fixed æra for their allowing taxation. By the repeal of the ſtamp-act, as an internal tax, if you repeal this act you will allow that you have no right. I deſire to keep my ſtand here, and not give up that authority which I am clear in I wiſh no new taxes to take place, but I wiſh to keep the right and control, which if you give up you part with all. The intereſt of America is the intereſt of Great-Britain, and I would wiſh to make their happineſs the object, and do that which would be ſatisfactory to their minds; but in this preſent caſe, I am greatly afraid if you give up this, you will be required to give up much more.

Capt. Phipps. I ſhould be the laſt perſon in the Houſe to give trouble, if the importance of this queſtion did not urge me to it; but I cannot take the acts of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay to be the opinion of all America, nor thoſe of a few deſigning intereſted men in Boſton to be the diſpoſition of the whole province at large. I perfectly agree that the Americans cannot reſiſt, and that the doctrine of ſupremacy is good, but I think the Americans have a real ſecurity in Parliament, which is, that you can do nothing that does not affect Great-Britain equally with America. I will conſider the preſent meaſure as an act with which they *cannot* comply, or, more properly, they *will* not. In the light then of a mercantile tax, it is trifling and ridiculous; as a matter of revenue it is abſurd. If they cannot reſiſt, they will find ſome means of avoiding it. God and nature has given them an extenſive coaſt, and of courſe an opportunity of ſmuggling. You will injure the manufactures of this country in a very high degree; I do not mean by their non-importation agreements, but by making them prefer the manufacture which is worſe than your's from your enemies, to thoſe of this country, which are better. May the right long remain in the expediency of not exerciſing it. I would only have it called for at particular times, when the emergency of affairs require it, and when the whole of Great-Britain and America are to receive equal benefit; but if you exerciſe that right when you have no occaſion or urgent reaſon for raiſing a revenue, you will throw the *quiet* man of that country into the *factious* man. But how can you expect an obedience of that country when the emoluments of it are taken from them to ſupply the luxuries of men who live in this. The province of Virginia, before Lord Betetourt was made Governor. was annually plundered of 5000l. by the non reſidence of former Governors. I knew a perſon in that country who held eleven offices, the emoluments of which were appropriated to the ſupport of men of bad deſcription in this. I approved much of the ſtamp-act, as a neceſſary meaſure, to deſtroy that neſt of ſmall petty-fogging attornies, whoſe buſineſs it was to create diſturbances and law ſuits, and live by the plunder. There is a wide difference between giving up a right and exerciſing it, but I cannot ſee that Parliament gives up that right, when they ſay it is not expedient to exerciſe it. I therefore wiſh much for the repeal of this act, which I think you will one day or other be FORCED to do.

Mr. Stephen Fox. I riſe, Sir, much in favour of the motion on your table; and I think the only reaſon that has been urged againſt it, is, that America cannot reſiſt. Do not, Sir, let us exerciſe ſuch a conduct merely to ſhew our power. I am far from ſaying we ought not to exert this power upon proper occaſions, but to make uſe of it by way of irritation, is to me the higheſt ill policy, as well as abſurdity; I ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative to the motion.

Mr. Cornwall. I wiſh gentlemen would take into conſideration the juſtice of their former proceedings, and the policy and expediency which the preſent times require and occaſion. The propoſition which we are now called upon to decide, is ſimply this: whether the whole of our authority over the Ameri- ſhall be taken away? It has been ſaid we have irritated the Americans, by taxes that are neither for the purpoſe of revenue, nor for commercial regulations. That tax will be found to produce much more than gentlemen think; and however, little it may produce, the taking of it off at this time, would be both impolitic and imprudent. Much has alſo been ſaid about gaining the affections of the Americans. If this was a new queſtion, I ſhould think the gaining their affections is worth a thouſand times the produce of the tea duty. It is true, Sir, that England is loaded with a debt of a very conſiderable amount, on account of the laſt American war; and it is but juſt and right that they ſhould bear their proportion of expence. Gentlemen ſay, that the propoſition ſhould have been made to them by way of requiſition. If I ſaw or apprehended the leaſt inclination from them to aſſiſt us in any other mode as to taxation, I would readily give up this particular tax; but has any one offered any thing on this head? Has any perſon been authoriſed to treat; or any Ambaſſador ſent on that occaſion? I would meet them half way in this propoſition. It has been ſaid that all their labours are centered in this country, and that we ſhould injure ourſelves by laying this tax. I look upon the intereſt of this country to be ſo nearly connected with that, that our own actions will be the guide of their ſecurity. America does not meet you on the mode of taxation, but upon the queſtion of right; and, for my part, I cannot comprehend the diſtinction between internal and external taxation. You repealed the ſtamp act; did America then receive this boon or repeal chearfully? Diſturbances have been fomenting and growing ever ſince. Some few years paſt you repealed three or four of theſe taxes; I wiſh much the debate on this queſtion had then been agitated. The queſtion now is, whether it is prudent to repeal this tax at this critical juncture? The Americans ſay, reſtore us to the ſame ſituation we were in before the ſtamp act paſſed. Suppoſe we do, we put them in a worſe ſituation than they are now in. The conſumer of a pound of tea before that act took place, paid 12d. by this act he pays only 3d. the conſumer therefore certainly gains 9d. by every pound he uſes. This tax upon tea is certainly not uncommercial, becauſe tea is much cheaper now than before; and therefore I cannot think it can have any aſpect of grievance as a commercial tax. What then are we to expect, if we ſhew ſuch a puſillanimous timidity in repealing this act, merely becauſe they object to it? On the queſtion of right they will certainly conſider us in a more contemptuous light than they ever yet did. Let me aſk what anſwer they will give, when after this the Americans ſhall voluntarily apply to repeal the duty on wine, &c. the ſame principle as operates for the repeal of this, will go to that. I do not ſee what anſwer you can give, nor where the complaint is likely to ſtop, until you have given up the whole; and by that means America itſelf. If you perſiſt in the meaſures you have began with, I think there is not a doubt of your ſucceeding, and become, if I may uſe the word, *victorious*; but I would have this victory obtained by a firm, conſiſtent, juſt, and manly conduct. I do not ſee what line of diſcrimination you can draw; for many parts of America have in a meaſure diſobeyed the precepts of this country, and behaved much in the ſame manner as Boſton. It has been ſaid, and it is a doctrine I readily agree to, that you ought to twine the olive branch round the ſword; but if, Sir, they will return to their duty as they ought to do, the ſword will have no edge. Let us not give way to falſe conceits, or factious proceedings; be calm, and perſiſt in a juſt conduct. Deep as our debt is on account of America, you will be deprived of a 4th part of the revenue, in the day when the ſyſtem of taxation will be found neceſſary for carrying on the ſupplies of war, and the exigencies of government; and when buſineſs muſt be ſtopt, without ſome reſource of ſupply, there then wont be found two voices about taxing America.

Mr. Cornwall's throwing reflections on the repeal of the ſtamp act, and on the conduct of the Rockingham adminiſtration, called up Mr. Edmund Burke; who on this occaſion is univerſally allowed to have excelled himſelf, and to have made the moſt maſterly ſpeech that has perhaps been ever uttered in a public Aſſembly.

He ſpoke upwards of two hours, and the attention of the houſe continued as fixed at the laſt moment as at the firſt.

After ſhewing the inutility of the tax, and its miſchievous conſequences to the liberties of America, and to the trade of every part of the Britiſh empire, he turned to the defence of the adminiſtration of his friends with whom he ſaid he had begun his political career, and with whom he has continued to act, and to think ever ſince. He entered minutely into their ſituation at the time of the repeal of the ſtamp act, which gave occaſion to the introduction of many curious and intereſting anecdotes.

By an exact detail of facts, not queſtioned by any body who ſpoke in the debate, he proved invincibly his queſtion, that the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham was by far the moſt conſiſtent, judicious, firm and reſolute, that this nation has been for many years, notwithſtanding the indefatigable induſtry of hired libellers, whiſperers, and every kind of railers, to propagate the contrary opinion.

He admitted that his party were, and are ſtill, timid and fearful of throwing this empire into the calamities of a civil war; but whilſt that had power they had manfully reſiſted the influence under which all others had bowed; they had ſtrengthened inſtead of impairing, the liberty of their country, and had ſteadily maintained her peace at home, and her reputation abroad. That however careful of their country, they had none of the little cares of themſelves, and had no fears for loſs of place or emolument.

His next object was to ſhew the falſhood and futility of that aſſertion, that the repeal of the ſtamp act had produced the diſturbances in America. This he did in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by an accumulation of dates, records, and authorities of all ſorts.

He ſhewed that America had been inflamed by taxes, quieted by their repeal, and inflamed again by being taxed again. He proved by facts, that whenever we have given way, on the point immediately in litigation, America has on her ſide, had no retroſpect, nor diſputed captiouſly the payment of old ſtanding taxes. But when we have impoſed new taxes, ſhe has conſtantly diſputed the old; and when we have puſhed matters to extremity, ſhe has diſputed every thing.

This led him to go to the bottom of the evil, by laying open the whole policy of this kingdom with regard to the colonies, which he deduced from their firſt ſettlement to the commencement of the preſent reign. In this part he ſhewed a moſt profound knowledge of that capital concern. At the period of the peace, he entered largely into the cauſes of the deviation from the ancient uniform ſyſtem of colony government, and the conſequences of that deviation.

This led into a detached examination of the characters of the ſeveral miniſters who had conducted affairs ſince America had engroſſed the attention of Government; and, as the characters of men muſt have influence on their conduct, he drew at large the pictures of George Grenville, Charles Townſhend, and Lord Chatham. No part of the ſpeech was more admired than this was.

In this wonderfully critical ſituation, of giving the characters of men, ſome living, ſome very lately dead, in the very midſt of their friends and enemies, their partizans and their rivals: This extraordinary ſpeaker had the rare talent of doing juſtice to their virtues, and at the ſame time marking their errors, in ſo nice and judicicus a manner, that chargeable neither with flattery or calumny, the friends and foes of thoſe great men acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the portraits.

The end of all was a ſtrong and pathetic exhortation to a change of the preſent and late ſchemes of American governments.

Mr. Wedderburne. I am not willing to trouble the Houſe long upon this occaſion, as it is impoſſible to ſay any thing that has not been touched on before; but I cannot agree to the characters the honourable gentleman has given; I differ much from him in the character of that great man (Mr. Grenville) of whom I ſhall always ſpeak with veneration; but I cannot help thinking, Sir, that if you repeal this act, the Americans will conſider your weakneſs in the higheſt degree, and receive it in the ſame manner as if you had done it through fear. The diſpoſition to deny your authority in America, was long before the paſſing or repealing the ſtamp act. The Aſſembly addreſs the Council, how an act of this legiſlature came to be enrolled in their ſtatute book, not aſſented to by them. Was this not a flagrant inſtance of their rebellious diſpoſition? They conſider all the acts that reſtrain trade as illegal, and they want to treat with you upon an independent footing; but if you give up this tax, it is not here that you are to ſtop; you will be required to give up much more, nay, to give up all. Much has been ſaid about requiſition; but I wiſh gentlemen would conſider how, and in what manner, the Miniſters of this country, treating with the Aſſemblies of America, are to raiſe the money without the aid of their legiſlature.

Mr. Burke roſe to explain, that he did not mean to caſt the leaſt ſlur upon the character of Mr. Grenville; and concluded with ſaying, he would not raiſe the bodies of the dead, to make them vampires to ſuck out the virtues of the living.

Mr. C. Fox. Let us conſider, Sir, what is the ſtate America appears in to this country, they will appear as uſeful ſubjects, if you uſe them with that temper and lenity which you ought to do. When the ſtamp act was repealed, murmurs ceaſed, and quiet ſucceeded. Taxes have produced a contrary behaviour; they have been ſucceeded by riots and diſturbances. Here is an abſolute direliction of the authority of this country. It has been ſaid, that America has not been repreſented here, but virtually the Americans are full as virtually taxed as virtually repreſented. A tax can only be laid for three purpoſes: the *firſt* for a commercial regulation, the *ſecond* for a revenue, and the *third* for aſſerting your right. As to the two firſt, it has clearly been denied it is for neither; as to the latter, it is only done with a view to irritate and declare war there, which, if you perſiſt in, I am clear of opinion you will effect, or force into OPEN REBELLION.

Lord Beauchamp. Sir, I ſhould not intrude at this late hour of the night, did I not wiſh to expreſs my thoughts, that the Americans are not contending for the mode of taxation, but the right. Some years ago, when this act was paſſed, combinations took place, in order to oppoſe that authority which you wiſh to exert. Meaſures are now adopted to induce them to conſent to this act, not by force, but by means which I hope will bring them to a ſenſe of their duty. Had this repeal been propoſed ſome ſeſſions ago, I ſhould moſt probably have adopted it; but the preſent diſturbances in America totally prevent my giving my conſent to it. I think it impracticable to repeal it, becauſe we give up our right; and I am not right to ſay, that no future moment I would not tax America. There may be times when the neceſſity of ſupplying the exigencies of this country may demand that aid; and therefore I would exert our authority now by a practicable claim of right, which I hope will not hereafter be diſputed.

General Burgoyne. Sir, I look upon America to be our child, which I think we have already ſpoiled by too much indulgence. We are deſired to conciliate meaſures with the Americans; I look upon this meaſure to have a total different effect; I think it a miſuſe of time to go into a committee, and that even the enquiry, the news of which will ſoon reach America, will tend to nothing but to raiſe heats, and not appeaſe, but irritate and diſturb the more. It is ſaid, if you remove this duty, you will remove all grievances in America; but I am apprehenſive that it is the right of taxation they contend about, and not the tax; it is the independant ſtate of that country upon the legiſlature of this, which is contended for; but, Sir, I am ready to reſiſt that propoſition, and to contend, at any future time, againſt ſuch independence. I will not enter into the characters of people, nor will I call the great perſon who planned theſe meaſures a cherubim, ſeraphim, or archangel; but, as a man, I believe he has a good head, and an honeſt heart. [The Houſe here ſeemed very noiſy, and did not attend, being tired with the debate, thinking that the General belonged rather to the heavy, than the light horſe.] He ſat down, concluding that he wiſhed to ſee America convinced by perſuation rather than the ſword.

Mr. T. Townſhend. Sir, I wiſh much to go into a committee upon this occaſion, becauſe the tea-duty, as an object of revenue, is unworthy your conſideration; but it is an object, which, when once removed from the Americans, will give eaſe and ſatisfaction to their minds; and it is preſerved by you merely to keep up a continual conteſt. I will not go back to the ground of arguments which has been often trod, and which I wiſh had not been brought forth as the ground of former proceedings, mixing them with the preſent. I ſhall look upon this committee (if granted) as the prelude to that peace and quietneſs which you want to reſtore to America, and ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative.

Lord Clare. Every man who has ſpoke on this occaſion, prudently has avoided going into any thing that gave riſe to the original taxation. I am ſorry to find that there is even a negative voice againſt continuing this tax; but as I find there is a diſſention upon the occaſion, it will give room to the Americans to ſay that the queſtion was much debated, and far from being unanimous; they will, upon that account, hold reſiſtance to the meaſure to be a good ground for ſome time or other producing a repeal. I could have wiſhed to have ſeen the Houſe nearly unanimous againſt the motion, as I am afraid our differences here will countenance reſiſtance there. Would they have us ſurrender the right of Great Britain? It is impoſſible, in the nature of things that he can carry this queſtion; and inſtead of my honourable friend (Mr. Fuller) wiſhing to reſtore peace and quietude, he will find he is whetting his ſword that it may cut with a keener edge.

Mr. Buller. Sir, I would treat the Americans as ſubjects to Great-Britain, and think them liable to be taxed as well as any others. I am afraid that the effect of all theſe diſturbances has been owing to a change of meaſures in this country. I think a repeal of this act will have a bad effect, and you will not know where it will end.

Mr. Frederick Montague. Sir, I feel a ſtrong inclination to trouble the Houſe on this occaſion. There muſt be one ſupreme right of taxing, I allow, but I think it inexpedient at preſent to exerciſe it, and the only proper way of taxation of America through the medium of commerce, and not by hard money. If this motion is rejected, I do not think it will carry the appearance as if we meant to be pacific.

Col. Barre. I have ſpoken, Sir, fully on this affair, in what I have ſaid at different times before, and it is impoſſible to tread the ſame ground, and to make it pleaſant to the hearers. It has been ſaid that millions have been collected from America for the uſe of this country; but it ought to be conſidered, that the ſtroke of war has been given in different parts of his Majeſty's dominions, ſometimes neceſſary in one, ſometimes in another, and wherever an injury has been ſtruck there, Great-Britain reſents it. This tax has been ſaid to be not a fruitful one; I think it a very fruitful one, for it has produced riots and diſturbances; it has been reſiſted, it has done its duty, let us diſmiſs it. I have been much quoted for requiſitions; if you will make them with ſome addreſs, they will comply. I have been alſo quoted for the olive branch; I ſay, you have let ſlip ſeveral millions in the eaſt, and now look for a revenue from a pepper-corn in the weſt. This you will have to lay to your charge, that you will wet your ſword in the bowels of your own ſubjects, and have maſſacred many of your fellow-creatures, who do not know under what conſtitution of government they live, by enforcing this tax. You will at laſt reſort to that romantic idea of requiſition. The Houſe was very noiſy, and not giving much attention to him, prevented him from going on, or ſpeaking, as he had uſually done, and confuſed him ſo much, that the little argument he had, he took not as a military officer the advantaged ground.

Lord North ſaid, he was aſhamed to take up the time of the Houſe at that late hour of the night, and more ſo, as what he had to ſay chiefly related to himſelf. He gave an account of the letter which Mr. Burke had read from Lord Hillſborough to the Americans, and ſtated the matter of its contents in a far more ſenſible light than had before appeared. His Lordſhip ſaid, this letter of conceſſion was ſo far from quieting the minds of the Americans, that they were guilty of all riots and diſturbances; that the non-importation agreement was as impudent and futile a meaſure as ever exiſted; and ſaid, he was glad he did not, at that time, propoſe the repeal of this tax, when all the reſolutions of the town-meetings denied the authority of this country. Nothing but wiſdom on our ſide, and prudence on theirs, can bring them to a better temper. The Tea tax is not an inconſiderable revenue. Convince your colonies that you are able, and not affraid to controul them, and, depend upon it, obedience in them will be the reſult of your deliberation; and let us conduct ourſelves with firmneſs and reſolution throughout the whole of theſe meaſures, and there is no doubt but peace and quietude will ſoon be reſtored.

Mr. Dowdeſwell. I wiſh the noble Lord would conſider what will be the reſult of theſe meaſures. I apprehend the conſequences will be dangerous. We are now in great difficulties; let us reſolve to do juſtice, before it is too late.

The queſtion for the repeal of the tea duty was then put, and the Houſe divided, ayes 49, noes 182.

BOSTON, *June* 8.

The following is the concluſion of an Addreſs ſent by the Boſton Committee to the people of every town in that Government, with a paper which they are to ſign.

THERE is but one way that we can conceive of, to prevent what is to be deprecated by all good men, and ought by all poſſible means to be prevented, viz, The horrors that muſt follow an open rupture between Great-Britain and her colonies; or on our part, a ſubjection to abſolute ſlavery: And that is by affecting the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain, ſo deeply as ſhall induce her to withdraw her oppreſſive hand. There can be no doubt of our ſucceeding to the utmoſt of our wiſhes if we univerſally come into a ſolemn league, not to import goods from Great-Britain, and not to buy any goods that ſhall hereafter be imported from thence, until our grievances ſhall be redreſſed. To theſe, or even to the leaſt of theſe ſhameful impoſitions, we truſt in God, our countrymen never will ſubmit.

We have received ſuch aſſurances from our brethren in every part of the province of their readineſs to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be likely to ſave our country, that we have not the leaſt doubt of an almoſt univerſal agreement for this purpoſe; in confidence of this, we have drawn up a form of a covenant to be ſubſcribed by all adult perſons of both ſexes; which we have ſent to every town in the province, and that we might not give our enemies time to counteract us, we have endeavoured that every town ſhould be furniſhed with ſuch a copy on or before the fourteenth day of this month, and we earneſtly deſire that you would uſe your utmoſt endeavours that the ſubſcription paper may be filled up as ſoon as poſſible, that ſo they who are in expectation of overthrowing our liberties may be diſcouraged from proſecuting their wicked deſigns; as we look upon this the laſt and only method of preſerving our land from ſlavery without drenching it in blood, may God proſper every undertaking which tends to the ſalvation of his people. We are, &c.

Signed by order and in behalf of the
Committee of Correſpondence for
Boſton.
WILLIAM COOPER, Clk.

WE the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of   having taken into our ſerious conſideration the precarious ſtate of the liberties of North-America, and more eſpecially the preſent diſtreſſed condition of this inſulted province, embarraſſed as it is by ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, tending to the entire ſubverſion of our natural and charter rights; among which is the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton: And being fully ſenſible of our indiſpenſable duty to lay hold on every means in our power to preſerve and recover the much injured conſtitution of our country; and conſcious at the ſame time of no alternative between the horrors of ſlavery, or the carnage and deſolation of a civil war, but a ſuſpenſion of all commercal intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, Do, in the preſence of God, ſolemnly and in good faith, covenant and engage with each other, 1ſt, That from henceforth we will ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act for blocking up the ſaid harbour be repealed, and a full reſtoration of our charter rights be obtained. And,

2dly, That there may be the leſs temptation to others to continue in the ſaid, now dangerous commerce, we do in like manner ſolemnly covenant that we will not buy, purchaſe or conſume, or ſuffer any perſon, by, for or under us to purchaſe or conſume, in aay manner whatever, any goods, wares or merchandize which ſhall arrive in America from Great-Britain aforeſaid, from and after the laſt day of Auguſt next enſuing. And in order as much as in us lies to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this only peaceable meaſure, entered into for the preſervation and recovery of our rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce and dealings whatever with all perſons, who, prefering their own private intereſt to the ſalvation of their now periſhing country, ſhall ſtill continue to import goods from Great-Britain, or ſhall purchaſe of thoſe who do import, and never to renew any commerce or trade with them.

And, Whereas the promoting of induſtry, œconomy, arts and manufactures among ourſelves is of the laſt importance to the civil and religious welfare of a community; we engage,

3dly, That from and after the firſt day of October next enſuing, we will, not by ourſelves, or any for, by, or under us, purchaſe or uſe any goods, wares, manufactures or merchandize, whenſoever or howſoever imported from Great-Britain, until the harbour of Boſton ſhall be opened, and our charter rights reſtored.

And, Laſtly, As a refuſal to come into any agreement which promiſes the deliverance of our country from the calamities it now feels, and which, like a torrent are ruſhing upon it with increaſing violence, muſt evidence a diſpoſition enimical to, or criminally negligent of, the common ſafety: We agree, that after this covenant has been offered to any perſon, and they refuſe to ſign it, we will conſider them in the ſame light as contumacious importers, and withdraw all commercial connections with them forever, and publiſh their names to the world. Witneſs our hands, June   1774.

A Writer in the Maſſachuſetts Spy, concludes as follows.

"My brethren, we have liberty and ſlavery ſet before us, therefore let us chuſe LIBERTY, and maintain it till death.——If our rights were thus invaded by the *French*, ſhould we once think of ſubmiſſion—and ſhall we ſubmit to *Engliſh* tyranny? Heaven forbid that AMERICANS ſhould ever impiouſly reſign the gifts of GOD into the hands of tyrants——It will be infinitely better to die in the cauſe of our country, than to live in ſlavery—after the long and noble ſtruggle we have made, if we ſuffer tyranny to prevail, we ſhall be treated in the moſt brutal manner, and our land will be filled with innocent blood! Our glorious patriots will be ſacrificed by the infernal hand of tyranny. No man of honour or virtue will be ſafe—villains, robbers, murderers, and the vileſt characters, will be our *maſters* and tread the ſons of honour in the dirt!——"It cannot be ſays one that our enemies will treat us ſo inhumanly."——I could not, for a long time, believe their deſigns were ſo wicked, but *now we know by our own ſight and feeling*, that we have nothing to expect from them but *injury upon injury* unleſs death releaſe us from miſerable bondage—unleſs we reſolutely defend our liberties. They who could make war upon an innocent people from whom they had received great benefits, are capable of *any thing which is vile*, and from ſuch we can hope for nothing but barbarity.——Therefore, my friends and brethren, let us all unite like one band of freemen, and truſting in GOD, go forth in defence of our rights, and either live a life of liberty, or die glorioufly in the defence of it."

SIX DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from Mount Joy Forge, on the 13th inſt. (June) an Iriſh ſervant man, named THOMAS BAHN, by trade a taylor, came in laſt fall with Capt. Cook; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, is a ſpringy fellow, pretends to be a great boxer, and is very apt to get drunk; he has brown hair and grey eyes: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, red flannel under jacket tied with ſtrings inſtead of buttons, buckſkin breeches, check ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes, plated buckles, and a beaver hat about half worn: He has been in the work-houſe about five weeks ſince, and pretended he had met with a wife there which he left in Ireland, and has told ſome people he would go in queſt of her: She belonged to Mr. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, and was ſold out of the work-houſe to Mr. David M'Mutrie; ſo that it is likely, if he hears where ſhe is gone, that he may make that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, or WILLIAM DEWEES, Sen. in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Jun.

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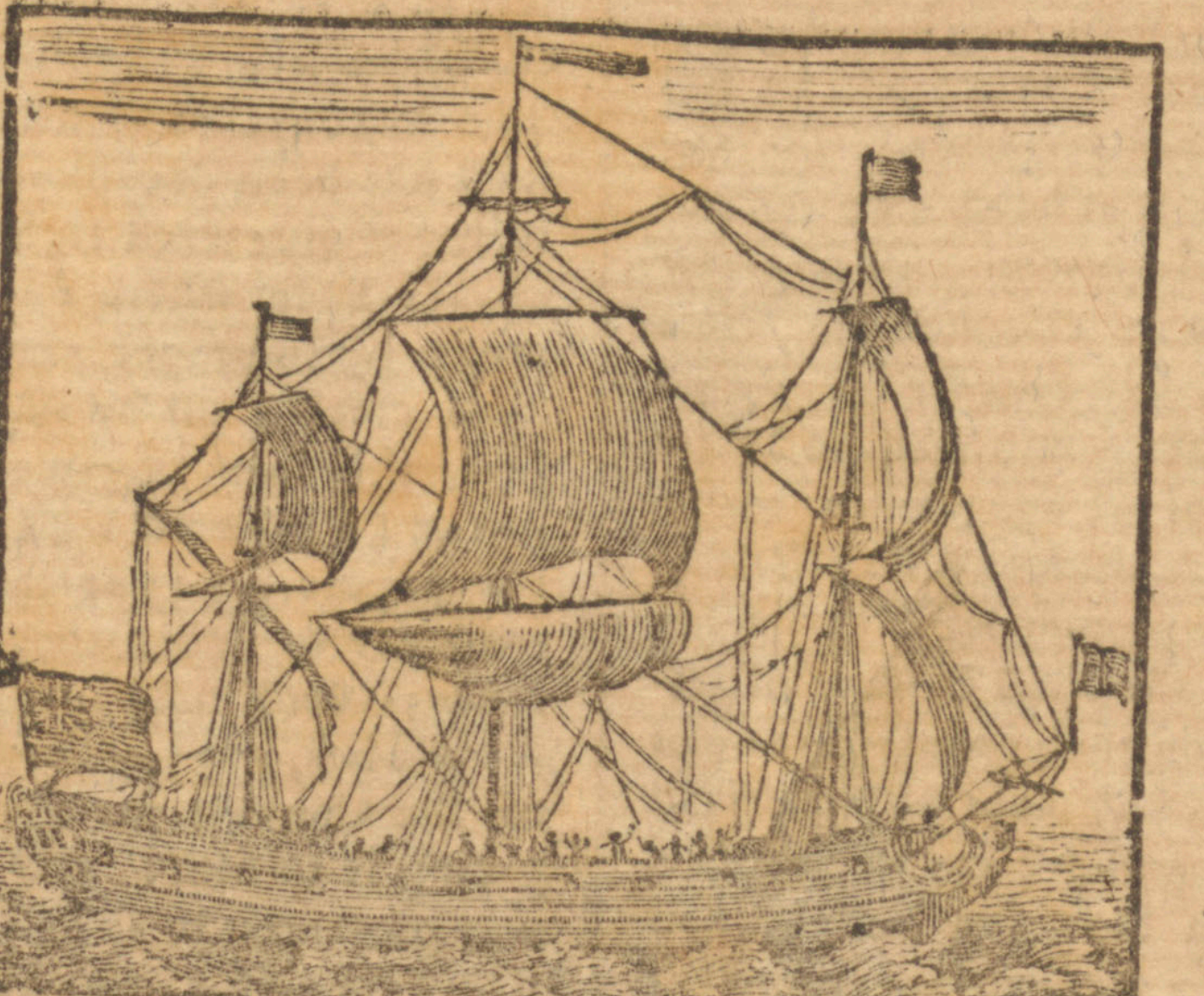
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 27th, 1774.



NUMBER II.

A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, ſubmitted to the conſideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

THE more I conſider the importance of the preſent controverſy, the more am I convinced of the neceſſity of wiſdom in our councils, by which we may more certainly expect, under Providence, a happy iſſue to our *virtuous* ſtruggle: and *virtuous* I have no doubt it will be hereafter termed, by even thoſe with whom we now contend:—but we muſt keep the ſtricteſt guard over our paſſions.—Reaſon muſt command our forces, and juſtice lead the way to conqueſt: thus ſhall we ride triumphant over our enemies, and compel them both to fear and admire us.—Pardon me, Brethren, if in purſuing this ſubject, I ſeem ſometimes to aſſume the ſtile of dictation; I mean but to give my honeſt guileleſs ſentiments—Sentiments that are but the pure effuſions of a heart devoted to my country.—I cannot ſit an idle unconcerned ſpectator, Codrus like, "amidſt "a burſting world." And O! that I could unite the bewitching powers of eloquence and wiſdom, that through the medium of your paſſions, I might gain the plaudit of your judgment.—I know there needs but your calm attention, and all will be well.—Juſtice and truth will ever prevail, and their fierceſt enemies fall at laſt proſtrate at their feet. The conflict may be tedious, but a virtuous perſeverance will gain the day.

The ſparkling ideas of a warm imagination, are too apt to ſoar into the regions of danger, and without providing a proper retreat, involve the bold adventurer in unthought of perplexities. But let us, my Brethren, like ſkilful Generals, ſend our ſcouts abroad—view the deſigns and ſtrength of our enemy, and ſecure the moſt advantageous poſts, the ground will admit.—Calmneſs in council, and previous manœuvres, mark as ſtrongly the genius of a General, as preſence of mind, and courage in the field. The nation whoſe wiſe policy in the cabinet, baffles the invidious attempts of hoſtile neighbours, without calling forth the horrors of military carnage, ſhines brighter in the annals of a chriſtian age, than if pourtray'd with all the ſplendid clangor of arms dyed in blood, and ſurrounded with the victorious trophies, of fallen thouſands.

Thoſe who ſtand on higher ground than I do, may probably have their circle of viſion enlarged, and with ſtronger optic organs, look further into diſtant events.—Mine I confeſs have been too much confined to a narrower ſphere; and nothing but my country's weal, could tempt me to clamber up the rugged mountains of politicks.

I have already with much ſubmiſſion, declared my ſentiments, that a *general non-importation* was the only weapon we ſhould wield, in this unnatural, miniſterial war; and wiſh I may be happy enough to convince my countrymen, that we need not go further.

Should the *propoſal* made by ſome of our ſouthern Brethren, and countenanced by ſome in this province be adopted—the *propoſal of a non-exportation to Britain*, I conceive it would be but giving ourſelves a more deadly wound---*Whatever our country by its induſtry, and frugality, can ſpare for exportation, is juſt ſo much added to its riches*; whether we depoſit it in the hands of an Engliſh merchant till called for, or order it immediately back in mercantile inveſtment.

That a heavy debt is incurred by us in England, for the ſeveral articles of her commerce, is undoubtedly true; and that it is a debt which we mean honeſtly to pay, I believe is alſo *as* true; and that after the contracted limitation of credit is expired, the Engliſh factors will expect, and the American merchants will allow, that an intereſt of 5 per cent. ought to commence; and though the intercourſe between the two countries ſhould have a temporary ceſſation, the terms of the firſt contract would ſtill be binding; and an accumulating load of debt, preſs with aggravating weight upon our ſhoulders.

If we ſuppoſe this continent to take from Great-Britain the value of *three millions* per annum, we may reaſonably preſume, that the importers of America, are at all times *that ſum* in debt. For though ſome may trade on ſuch extenſive capitals, as will enable them to keep within the limited time of payment, yet there are ſo many who fall ſhort of their contracts, that the ſuppoſition may readily be granted. Admit then, we ſtop all intercourſe with England.—From that inſtant will begin an intereſt of 5 per cent. on the enormous ſum of three millions, which amounts to no leſs than £. 150,000 ſterling per annum; a ſum that muſt actually be remitted to them, whenever we renew our intercourſe. During this important interval, if the money due to our Engliſh merchants, could be employed to ſuch advantage, as to pay us for our trouble, and reſerve £. 150,000 ſterling per annum for their uſe; politically ſpeaking, the continent might be ſaid to be no great ſufferers, but viewing it in that moral point of light, which I hope every American will advert to, we ſhould do them the higheſt injury. Every gentleman in buſineſs will readily aſſent to the propoſition, that *receiving intereſt is by no means an equivalent to the man in trade.* If money is ſaid to be the "ſinews of a nation," it is the very nervous fluid in the commercial ſyſtem, which pervading the muſcular powers, gives force to contract or extend thoſe ſinews; it is the very life, ſoul, and eſſence of trade: how then can we reconcile ourſelves to the commiſſion of ſo flagrant an act of injuſtice? but if our feelings of virtue fail us, let us apply to thoſe tender ſtrings of intereſt, which are ever at uniſons in the great commercial harp: *there* let us ſtrike, and the ſound will vibrate in every ear.

It has been ſaid that "whatever a country by "its induſtry and frugality can ſpare for exporta- "tions is juſt *ſo much* added to its riches." Now if we dam up this ſurplus amongſt ourſelves, like cloſing the pores, or checking perſpiration, we produce a putrid collection—a confined fermentation ſucceeds—and nature ſtruggling with the diſorder, throws the body into a fever; which though frequently effecting a cure, ſometimes proves fatal. Should all intercourſe with Britain ceaſe, our invention need not be long racked, to conceive the effect it would produce: nor can I be charged with officiouſly pointing out to our enemies, a road of conduct, which their own eyes muſt diſcover, and which their preſent ſyſtem of policy would defend. He that plays a cautious game, will never riſque a blot to the chance of an overſight: and *he* would certainly ill deſerve the affection and confidence of his countrymen, who perceiving an impending danger, forbore to give warning. If with ſuch a heavy debt againſt us we break off our connection, is it not natural for our creditors to take the alarm? poſſeſſed of their fortunes, and out of their reach, muſt they not wiſh to keep a watchful eye over us? Is it probable they can conſent to our trade with other nations in Europe, with wealth *properly theirs*? If government interfered in favour of the Eaſt India Company, for the paultry ſum of 15 or 18 thouſand pounds deſtroyed by perſons unknown; how much more likely is it, that ſhe will exert herſelf on behalf of the whole trading intereſt of Great-Britain, to bring to juſtice the private "defaulters of unaccounted millions?" Let us ſuppoſe, to take a clearer view of the argument, for conjectures ſhould ever be encouraged, where probability points the prudence of the ſearch, I ſay let us ſuppoſe, that the Parliament of England, with their high notions of ſovereignty and *omnipotence* (though I with reverence explode the application of the *expreſſion*) ſhould ſhut up *our* harbours to every port of Europe: though we might fire with rage, and ſwell with indignation, our efforts would be futile and our clamours unheard.---The patriot might *mourn* and the peaſant might *feel*, whilſt increaſing murmurs ſpread through the land, and tear us with civil diſcord. Liberty revered of all—that darling of the Britiſh ſoul, that heavenly ſpark, lodged in the human heart for purpoſes great and important, is yet ſo nearly, ſo cloſely connected in every mind, with the pleaſing, gratifying ideas of *property*, that whenever *that* is endangered, the firſt alarm is loud and ſerious.

Our fields through the wonted providence of the great Lord of the ſoil, produce their uſual crops—our barns expand with the preſſing load of unnumbered ſheaves; and a joy "like unto the joy of harveſt" ſpreads a ſerenity of countenance, through thouſands, ten thouſand families—in pleaſing confidence and with unwearied diligence, they beat the golden ears, and prepare the joyful produce of a twelve month's labour—Whiſtling as they go, and forming a general concuſſion of earth, from every diſtant frontier, they roll along in *heavy loads* the grateful tribute of their toils—let us follow them to the capitals—to the ſeveral ports of embarkation—but hold—grief ſwells my heart—a tremor ſeizes on my limbs—my whole nervous ſyſtem becomes diſordered—every tegument of the bowels of compaſſion ſtrains with involuntary convulſions—I am ſcarce able to proceed—they approach—they enter the once buſy ſtreets—they ſtartle at the general void—for a moment they pauſe—ſurprize and amazement almoſt forbid them to enquire the cauſe—but ſoon, too ſoon they find the general diſtreſs—THE PORT IS SHUT—the demand is over, they return to their once joyful homes, ſolemn and diſconſolate; pondering as they paſs along, and watering the ground with their tears.

When our honeſt endeavours have been faithfully exerted, and fail of their expected ſucceſs; when it has pleaſed the great diſpoſer of events, to order his providence contrary to our wiſhes, and blaſt our beſt and well meant deſigns; with humble reſignation and ſubmiſſion, we can ſit down in mournful peace; and having no imprudencies to add to our misfortunes, we can look up with confidence, for ſome favourable change:—But when juſtice and a good conſcience, deny that heart felt ſolacing reſource, when the dictates of paſſion, have run counter to every idea of right, from whence is our peace to flow? Where ſhall we look for comfort? Will not our farmers, the ſtrength and ſupport of our land, reaſon back from the conſequence, up to the cauſe? Will they not ſee that our inattention to the eternal rule of right, has plunged them into this abyſs of confuſion; and that in purſuit of *our own* liberties we have infringed upon the rights of *others?* Will they not recommend, will they not urge a change of meaſures? perhaps at a time, when our enemies may not be diſpoſed to ſuffer our landing on the ground from whence we embarked? Will they not—but I fear to proceed——Hence, my Brethren, let us be warned, and ruſh not into ſuch probable danger. Let us continue to export to them as uſual, let us if poſſible *double* our exports, let us bring them in our debt. The merchants of England are men of honour and principle, and with them we ſhall be ſafe; in them we ſhall find friends. What though the revenues ariſing from tobacco, cultivated in the ſouthern provinces, may amount to above 400,000 l ſterling, per annum, and a general non-exportation of that article ſhould be determined on; the wheels of government might probably thereby be retarded in their motion, but freſh ſprings would quickly be applied, and the machine go on at leaſt for a time; and the preſent ſtruggle between America and Britain, will moſt aſſuredly turn in favour of that country which can longeſt hold out—let all our force be bent againſt their *manufacturers*; *they* are the ramparts againſt which our batteries muſt be levelled; let us but make an impreſſion *there*, and the conteſt will certainly be decided. The actual labourers in the various manufacturing branches, are men of honeſt principles and lovers of liberty, but poſſeſſed of ſuch ſcanty means, that the *week's earnings*, but juſt bring round the *week's ſupport:* Their employers in the different towns, who ſupply them with raw materials, and pay them for their work, are moſt of them, men of middling fortunes; and can only advance to the workmen, in proportion as they receive remittance from the exporting merchant: Therefore if the orders from America *ceaſe*, the ſtagnation goes down, ſtep by ſtep, till the loom and the anvil become *at reſt*. I the more earneſtly dwell on this point, becauſe I know of no other reſource under Heaven for our preſervation: I want to enforce it in every man's mind; and when conviction once gains ground, the work is half finiſhed. Though I have already preſſed on this ſubject, I doubt it is not ſufficiently adverted to. 'Tis urged by all, that the ſtep would anſwer every purpoſe our moſt ſanguine wiſhes could expect, were it but *practicable*, but it is ſaid the importers *will not* conſent to it, I inſiſt *they muſt* conſent to it, *we muſt make it their intereſt to conſent* to it: And *then* they will not refuſe——I applaud their reſolution in objecting to being the only ſufferers, when our purſes enable us to ſhare the burthen. 'Tis ungenerous, 'tis unjuſt to expect it of them. There never was a time ſo big with the neceſſity of opening our eyes, and our purſes as the preſent. Let it but paſs over, and long may we range through an extenſive circle of events, before the ſame conjunction appears. *Liberty*, the brighteſt conſtellation that ſhines in the political hemiſphere, is now riſing towards its zenith in America: If we ſuffer it to ſet, without effecting the work, which its light diſplays to our view, the dark ſhades of ſlavery will extend acroſs our land, and *too late* we may lament the delay.

I contend—and *I contend with a zeal which convinces me I am right*, that we *muſt not* paſs by the preſent temper of the times. Our paſſions cannot always remain upon the ſtretch; we ſhall gradually relax from the ſeverity of ſtrict right, and heedleſly, and gradually, ſlide down the hill of oppoſition; our maſters will become our tyrants, and form a country of happy freemen, we ſhall degenerate into a land of abject ſlaves. I ſummons you, Brethren, I conjure you, Brethren, if you love your country, if your wives, if your children are dear to you, if your dignity as men has any influence over you, beſtir yourſelves on the occaſion. O that my voice could reach the innermoſt regions of your hearts, and I could *there* imprint what I feel! Though I revere the land from whence my anceſtors ſprang, though the ſound of Britain was ever grateful in my ear, the indignities now offered us, rouſe a Roman ſpirit in my heart, and forbid me to feel the calls of nature. Have ye, Brethren, no virtue left, ſhall temporary intereſt prevail over your country's future weal, or will you unlock the treaſures you have gained, and pour them into the common ſtock? Truſt me friends, believe me, my countrymen, whatever you advance at this intereſting period, *is fixing chains and fetters on the ſums that remain*, but if niggardly you clinch the miſer fiſt, and graſp your *all*, as with ſeeming ſecurity, the day is not far off when you muſt ſurrender the whole to a tyrant's will. Therefore unite with one voice, and ſay, we *will* ſupport the men, who muſt ſtand foremoſt in the charge. To draw your attention from the importance of the ſcene before you, to a private object, were to trifle with the cauſe, I ſhall only declare, that I am in no ſhape connected with importing or importers; my earneſtneſs ariſes purely from a love of liberty, ſupported by juſtice.

Since my firſt addreſs I have ſeen ſome of the late debates in Parliament, and find the thought *of an accommodation* there ſuggeſted—but tis ſaid; we have tendered no ſuch propoſal—I rejoice to find the ſentiment originate in that Houſe, and I wiſh, Brethren, we may not ſuffer it to die away—we have many friends there, and we ought to ſtrengthen their hands. We hear in *that* Houſe, from **one* who is no profeſſed friend to America, "*Has any one offered any thing on the head of aſſiſt*- "*ing England—has any perſon been authoriſed to* "*treat, or any ambaſſador ſent on the occaſion,* "*I ſhould meet them half way*,"—and let us be equally prompt to meet them *there*. I hope our congreſs will be empowered to chooſe ſuch ambaſſadors.

They ſeem uncertain of our meaning about taxation—whether we object to the "mode of taxation, or to the right"—I am ſorry to find it a queſtion at this day—They muſt be told, every American will tell them, their own reaſons will inform them, that 'tis the *right and the right ſolely* which we deny.—We object not to aſſiſt them, whenever they ſtand in need, and convince us of the propriety of the demand.—Nay, we would even lend them our aid, in pointing out ſuch modes, as will coincide with their plan of extracting from our pockets our honeſtly earned wealth.—What if we ſhould remind them, of witholding their drawbacks, of withdrawing their bounties, and treating us on a level with the inhabitants of the realm; would they think we ſhould clamour at this regulation of trade, that we ſhould abſurdly, and wantonly contend for the privilege of buying their goods, upon terms lower than the natives of Britain.—No—They will find us men, ſo firmly attached to the ſtrict principles of juſtice, that tho' we ſearch with a jealous eye, into our own rights, we will ſcrupulouſly diveſt ourſelves of the moſt diſtant wiſh, to invade the juſt claims of others.

We are told that if they give up the preſent duty on tea, which was only reſerved as a kind of declaratory right of taxation, that we ſhall quickly make other claims; that we ſhall demand a repeal of the duty on wine, &c.§—*Their fears are certainly well grounded*—we *ought* to demand it.—Shall it be called *a regulation of trade*, for an American to be obliged to carry the wines of Portugal, to an Engliſh out port, and *there* depoſit a duty—ſhall the wines of Madeira pay 7*l.* ſterling per tonn in America, for the purpoſes of *regulating trade*—the very conception is big with abſurdity.—Was England a country of vineyards, and their grand ſtaple the juice of the grape, with ſome colour of juſtice, might ſhe wiſh to reſtrain us from buying of foreign nations.—The grand Proteſtant intereſt, independant of England's *pretended ſupremacy*, would be an argument on both ſides the water, ſufficient to unite us; but as the Engliſh never did, nor ever can attempt to cultivate the vine, any demands on that ſcore, muſt proceed more from the rapacity of their cravings, than the juſtice of the tribute.

We tranſport from this continent, large quantities of proviſion to Portugal, and in return take from them their wines, fruit, &c.—in the name of ſound policy, where is the pretence for hampering us more carefully in the purchaſe of our *wine* than in the vending our *flour*—if the internal intereſt of Great-Britain, was to be guarded *at the expence* of the colonies, why was not the duty laid upon our grain; *there* we are rivals: but in *wines*, they have no kind of reaſonable controul over us; unleſs by our importing them, immediately and unadulterated from the *preſs*, before they enter an Engliſh *vault* we become the objects of their envy—If I apprehend right the true ſpirit of regulating trade, IT IS TO PREVENT ANY ONE BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE FROM IMPOVERISHING THE OTHER, BY AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL TRADE WITH NATIONS, WHO ARE NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE CROWN—'tis our intereſt to ſupport each other againſt a common foe; and therefore, to prevent the treacherous attempts of ſuch individuals, as would prefer their own private emolument, to the good of the whole—it becomes neceſſary to form *ſuch laws*, as may reſtrict them from commiting ſuch public injuries: but when laws are made, to give a *preference* of any one part of the empire, to the other, they claſh with the grand deſign of a *united intereſt*—We contend for the uncontrouled right, of trading to *every port in Europe*, which the policy of England, opens to her natives, and the abſolute privilege of importing from thence, *every article which they import*; and if the conveniences, or neceſſities of Government amongſt *ourſelves*, ſhould call for *duties* and *reſtrictions* ſimilar to theirs, we ſhould readily adopt them.

Let no man think I am enlarging the circle of American claims, beyond the bounds of reaſon,—'Tis by reaſon alone I am guided in my purſuit.—Let every narrow ſentiment fly excentric from my ſoul, and may the pure, unadulterated ſpirit of liberty, give vigour to my underſtanding, whilſt I purſue with unremitted ſearches, *my rights as a man*. It is needleſs here, to enter into the origin and deſign of government; that it is intended, and conſtructed, *for the united good of every individual*, is ſo univerſally allowed, that it would be inſulting the underſtandings of Engliſhmen, to expatiate on it.

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* *Mr. Cornwall's Speech.*

§ *Ibid.*

That we may not be too much exaſperated againſt our Brethren in England, ſuppoſe we calmly draw a veil over our preſent reſentments, and penetrate into the reaſoning of their hearts.—To be born a Briton, is not to become a monſter with a tyrant mind—To breath the air of Albion, is not to imbibe the ſpirit of unrighteouſneſs and love of cruel ſway.—A true Engliſh ſoul, when *well informed*, has nobility for its baſis. Two centuries ago, the powers of Engliſh royalty, centered in the Britiſh iſles; their conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, their ſubjects were their own, and ſubmitted to the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature—Then might they talk with confidence, of the *ſupremacy of Parliament*—the peoples ſupreme good, was properly their rulers ſupreme care. When the adventrous ſons of Neptune, launched forth into the boundleſs main, and puſhed out their trembling barks, into the vaſt Atlantic,—when the ſhores of this mighty wilderneſs were *firſt* deſcried—*ſtill were they Britons*; like children diſcovering ſome diſtant pleaſing ſeat, they ſcarcely venture out of ſight for a moment, but with joy mixed with fear in their countenances, they haſten back to tell the adventrous tale: —*ſtill were they Britons*—many were the dangers, and repeated the tryals, before any kind of eſtabliſhment was made—before a durable landing was effected—*ſtill they kept hold of Britannia's hand*—they grew---*ſtill ſhe ſupported them*---their eyes were ever towards her for defence---if differences aroſe amongſt themſelves, they appealed to Britain for juſtice, and plead her deciſions as right.—Year after year, the natives of the realm embarked for this promiſed land; *but ſtill were they Engliſhmen*---Their dependance on England, and ſubmiſſion to Engliſh legiſlation, had ſo intimately connected itſelf with every idea of government, that their very conſtitutions were interwoven.---The father taught the ſon, to *love and revere* the old man's native land; and with attentions ſolely engroſſed, by the improvement of their farms, the plants of government, were raiſed, by ſeeds from England. Britiſh Parliaments early extended their care over the *new world*, and its inhabitants were not alarmed---the *ſupremacy of Parliament* they had never been taught to doubt becauſe never exerted to their injury; thus confidence on one hand, and an opinion of right on the other, growing up together, a kind of tacit ſubmiſſion took place.---When the act for reſtricting our manufactures *firſt* came abroad, the right was but *gently* attacked by the Americans; who ſlumbering under the old prejudices, in favour of Parliamentary power, ſupinely bowed their heads.---At length when our enemies of the Houſe of Bourbon, began to envy us "our pleaſant places" and make encroachments on our land, England took up the quarrel; and by the help of the colony forces, under Providence, drove them from the continent: but this was not done without large drains from the coffers of Britain; yet ſo much did they eſteem it *their* cauſe, that taking into conſideration the great ſums expended by this *infant country* they ordered us a handſome reimburſement---*ſtill they looked on us as their children*.---

During the war, we had great intercourſe with England---officers of the army were continually paſſing and repaſſing; many of them ſons of the beſt families. Gentlemen on their travels extended their routs to America; and even Peers of the realm landed on our ſhores. Fluſhed with the joy of victory, and pleaſed with the men by whom we conquered, we laviſhed the fruits of our induſtry, in ſocial banquets.—We diſplayed a parade of *wealth*, beyond the bounds of moderation and prudence; and ſuffered our gueſts to depart, with *high ideas of our riches*—*theſe* were communicated to their friends at home, and the tale went round. The nation was oppreſſed with a heavy load of debt, great part incurred by the defence of America, and the ſons of England began to clamour for bread: how natural then, was it for Parliament, to hunt out freſh reſources? and when their children abroad paraded in all the pride of plenty, how plauſible the ſcheme of *acquiring* their aid.—The power of Parliament, had ſcarce ever been denied, or, but *feebly* oppoſed. The ſuggeſtion of *right* was never permitted to have full ſcope in their minds—The ideas of a *nullum tempora* act, in favour of liberty, they had never conceived.—Time immemorial, and long uſage, had placed them ſo ſecure, that the records of reaſon were thought ſcarce worth the ſearch.—They began like men, with warranted titles, to break up the ground. A rich vein of oar was promiſed by the miners; and a *Greenville* undertook to ſink the ſhaft—but quick as lightning, in *piercing* the ſoil, it communicated the *touch* to every American breaſt.—Like men ſuddenly brought from the ſhade, we ſtartled at the glaring light of day—our pupils contracted, our eyebrows lowered; and we ſtood penſively aghaſt—a ſolemn pauſe enſued; at length the rays began gradually to enter; our ſight became dilated, and we viewed with aſtoniſhment, the film that had ſo long overſpread our eyes—in ſhort, we *united*—we *reaſoned*—and in ſome ſort gained the *victory*: but ſtill England, long uſed to government on *their* part, and ſubmiſſion on *ours*, could not conceive the propriety of *our* independance.---Their *active minds*, darting acroſs the great Atlantic, conſidered America as contiguous to Britain. Hiſtory had not furniſhed them with a *ſimilar connexion*, and their rule of conduct, was only to be determined, by their *own* opinion of right: and *they* undertaking to become *ſole* judges in the caſe, have fallen into the unhappy error, which produces our preſent confuſion.——I can make great allowance, for the former conduct of Great-Britain; every American can feel for her miſtake.——They took us as babes at the breaſt; they nouriſhed us, and leading us gently along, ſupported and inſtructed us.---with pleaſure they viewed our ripening years, and gloried in the goodly figure to which we were attaining.——With ſwift and rapid growth we approached to riper age; and, truſt me, Britons, we *feel* within our boſoms, a *ſpirit* that beſpeaks us, *your genuine offſpring*.——We look to manhood ---our muſcles ſwell out with youthful vigour; our ſinews ſpring with elaſtic force; and we feel the *marrow of Engliſhmen in our bones*. The day of independant manhood is at hand---we *feel* our ſtrength; and with a filial grateful ſenſe of *proper* obedience, would wiſh to be eſteemed the *friend* as well as *child* of Britain. In *domeſtic* life, we all allow there is a time, when youth ſhall no longer be ſubject to the controul of age; when reaſon forbids, and when nature denies.—May Britain think ſeriouſly on this important ſubject; let her weigh the connexion in the ſtrict balance of juſtice; nay, let her try it, on the graduated ſcale of cauſes and events, and her judgment will join hand in hand with her equity, and declare we are *men*.

Long may ſhe live in blooming health, and ruddy vigour; long may ſhe continue reſpected abroad, and beloved at home; and when the *final period* approaches (the fate of empires as well as men) may her grateful children take her gently by the hand, and lead her ſoftly down the "ſteep of age," protecting her from inſults, and feeding her with bread.—To her aſhes may they raiſe a filial monument of glory, and inſcribe with ſorrowing hearts on her tomb—

Here lies BRITAIN.
Once
The glory and envy of the world.
Her armies awed the nations,
Her fleets with ſwelling ſails
Aided
By her thunders,
Spread commerce thro' the globe.
Bleſſed in the good will of all good men;
She lived a life of virtue,
And died in an honourable and advanced old age:
Bequeathing to her poſterity in America,
The moſt valuable benefaction,
A NOBLE EXAMPLE.
This STONE
Is erected, with tears to her memory,
By
Her Faithful Sons.

LONDON, April 26.

An authentic account of Friday's debate on the ſecond reading of the bill for regulating the civil government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

MR. *Fuller* ſaid, he did not riſe to make any debate, for he was not enabled as yet to form any opinion whether the bill before the Houſe was a proper bill or not; as copies of the charters which had been ordered before the Houſe were not yet laid, he would venture to ſay, that no man knew the conſtitution of that government; it was therefore impoſſible for him to ſay in what manner he would correct or amend it.

Sir George Saville ſaid, he had not troubled the Houſe before on the occaſion, but he could not help obſerving, that the meaſure now before the Houſe was a very doubtful and dangerous one; doubtful as to the propriety of regulation, and dangerous as to its conſequence; that charters by government were ſacred things, and are only to be taken away by a due courſe of law, either as a puniſhment for an offence, or for a breach of the contract, and that can only be by evidence of the facts; nor could he conceive that in either of thoſe caſes there could be any ſuch thing as proceeding without a fair hearing of BOTH parties. This meaſure before us ſeems to be a moſt extraordinary exertion of legiſlative power. Let us ſuppoſe a leaſe granted to a man, wherein was a covenant, the breach of which would ſubject him to a forfeiture of his leaſe,—would not a court of juſtice require evidence of the fact? Why, then, will you proceed different from the line which is always obſerved in courts of juſtice? You are now going to alter the charter becauſe it is convenient. In what manner does the Houſe mean to take away this charter, when in fact they refuſe to hear the parties, or to go through a legal courſe of evidence of the facts. Chartered rights have, at all times, when attempted to be altered or taken away, occaſioned much bloodſhed and ſtrife; and whatever perſons in this Houſe have advanced, that they do not proceed upon this buſineſs but with trembling hands, I do alſo aſſure them that I have ſhewn my fears upon this occaſion; for I have run away from every queſtion, except one, to which I gave my negative. I do not like to be preſent at a buſineſs, which I think inconſiſtent with the dignity and juſtice of this Houſe; I tremble when I am, for fear of the conſequences; and I think it a little extraordinary that Mr. Bollan ſhould be admitted to be heard as an American agent in the Houſe of Lords, when in the Houſe of Commons he was refuſed. I believe it is true, that the facts ſet forth in his petition to this Houſe, were different from thoſe which he preſented to the Houſe of Lords; in one declaring himſelf an inhabitant of Boſton, and in the other omitting it. I cannot conceive it poſſible to proceed on this bill upon the ſmall ground of evidence which you have had.

Mr. Welbore Ellis. I muſt riſe, Sir, with great confidence, when I differ from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, whoſe abilities are ſo eminently great; but I think, Sir, that chartered rights are by no means thoſe ſacred things which never can be altered; they are veſted in the Crown as a prerogative, for the good of the people at large; if the ſupreme legiſlature find that thoſe charters ſo granted, are both unfit and inconvenient for the public utility, they have a right to make them fit and convenient; wherever private property is concerned, the legiſlature will not take it away without making a full recompence; but wherever the regulation of public matter is the object, they have a right to correct, controul, or take it away as may beſt ſuit the public welfare. The Crown may ſometimes grant improper powers with regard to governments that are to be eſtabliſhed, will it not be highly proper and neceſſary, that the legiſlature, ſeeing in what manner the Crown has been ill-adviſed, ſhould take it into their conſideration, and alter it as far as neceſſary. It is the legiſlature's duty to correct the errors that have been eſtabliſhed in the infancy of that conſtitution, and regulate them for the public welfare. Is a charter, not conſiſtent with the public good, to be continued? The honourable gentleman ſays, much bloodſhed has been occaſioned by taking away or altering of chartered rights; I grant it; but it has always been where encroachments have been made by improper parties, and the attack has been carried on by improper powers. He alſo ſays, this form of government in America ought not to be altered without hearing the parties; the papers on your table, ſurely, are ſufficient evidence of what they have to ſay in their defence;—look only into the letter dated the 19th November, 1773, wherein the Governor applied to the Council for advice, and they neglected giving it to him! and alſo wherein a petition was preſented to the Council by certain perſons who applied for protection to their property during theſe diſturbances, the Council, without giving any anſwer, adjourned for ten days, and the Governor was not able to do any thing himſelf without their opinion. Look again, Sir, into the reſolution which the Council came to when they met again, ſtating the total inſufficiency of their power. This, ſurely, Sir, is an evidence competent to ground this bill upon. We have now got no farther than juſt to alter theſe two parts, as ſtated by themſelves. Surely, Sir, that form of government which will not protect your property, ought to be altered in ſuch a manner as it may be able to do it.

General Conway. What I intend to ſay will not delay the houſe long. I am very ſure what I intend to ſay will little deſerve the attention of the houſe; but the ſubject is of that importance, that it requires it. The conſequence of this bill will be very important and dangerous. Parliament cannot break into a right without hearing the parties. The queſtion then is ſimply this: Have they been heard? What! becauſe the papers ſay a murder had been committed, does it follow they have proved it? *Audi alteram partem*, is a maxim I have long adhered to; but it is ſomething ſo inconſiſtent with parliamentary proceedings not to do it, that I am aſtoniſhed at it. The council are blamed, becauſe they did not give that advice to the Governor which he wanted. I think, Sir, the Governor might have acted alone, without their aſſiſtance. Gentlemen will conſider, that this is not only the charter of Boſton, or of any particular part, but the charter of ALL America. Are the Americans not to be heard?—Do not chuſe to conſent and agree about appointing an agent? I think there is no harm upon this occaſion, in ſtretching a point; and I would rather have Mr. Bollan, as an agent of America (though he is irregular in his appointment) ſooner than leave it to be ſaid, that this bill paſſed without it.—*The Houſe being vociferous*, he ſaid, I am afraid I tire the houſe with my weak voice; if that is the caſe, I will not proceed, but I do think, and it is my ſincere opinion, that *we* are the AGGRESSORS and INNOVATORS, and NOT the COLONIES. We have IRRITATED and FORCED laws upon them for theſe ſix or ſeven years laſt paſt. We have enacted ſuch a variety of laws, with theſe new taxes, together with a refuſal to repeal the *trifling* duty on tea; all theſe things have ſerved no other purpoſe but to *diſtreſs* and *perplex*. I think the Americans have done *no more* than *every* ſubject *would* do in an *arbitrary* ſtate, where laws are impoſed againſt their will. In my conſcience, I think, *taxation* and *legiſlation* are in this caſe *inconſiſtent*. Have you not a legiſlative right over Ireland? And yet no one will *dare* to ſay we have a right to tax. Theſe acts reſpecting America, will *involve* this country and its Miniſters in *misfortunes*, and I wiſh I may not add, in *ruin*.

Lord North. I do not conſider this matter of regulation to be taking away their charters in ſuch manner as is repreſented; it is a regulation of government to aſſiſt the crown; it appears to me not to be a matter of political expediency, but of neceſſity. If it does not ſtand upon that ground, it ſtands on nothing. The account which has juſt now been read to you is an authentic paper, tranſmitted to government here, ſhewing that the council refuſed in every caſe their aſſiſtance and advice; and will this country ſit ſtill when they ſee the colony proceeding againſt your own ſubjects, tarring and feathering your ſervants, denying your laws and authority, refuſing every direction and advice which you ſend? Are we, Sir, ſeeing all this, to be ſilent, and give the Governor no ſupport? Gentlemen ſay, let the colony come to your bar, and be heard in their defence; though it is not likely that they will come, when they deny your authority in every inſtance, can we remain in this ſituation long? We muſt effectually take ſome meaſures to correct and amend the defects of that government. I have heard ſo many different opinions in regard to our conduct in America, I hardly know how to anſwer them. The honourable gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, formerly blamed the tame and inſipid conduct of government; now he condemns this meaſure as harſh and ſevere. The Americans have tarred and feathered your ſubjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your ſhips, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet ſo clement and forbearing has our conduct been, that it is incumbent upon us now to take a different courſe. Whatever may be the conſequence, we muſt riſque ſomething; if we do not, all is over, The meaſure now propoſed, is nothing more than taking the election of counſellors out of the hands of thoſe people, who are continually acting in defiance and reſiſtance of your laws. It has alſo been ſaid by gentlemen—ſend for the Americans to your bar—give them redreſs a twelvemonth hence. Surely, Sir, this cannot be the language that is to give effectual relief to America, it is not, I ſay again, political convenience, it is political neceſſity that urges this meaſure; if this is not the proper method, ſhew me any other which is preferable, and I will poſtpone it.

Sir George Younge. It remains to me, Sir, that it is unanſwered and unanſwerable, what has been advanced by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke ſecond, that the parties ſhould be heard, though even at a twelvemonth hence. Nothing, Sir, but *fatal* neceſſity can countenance this meaſure. No body of men ought to be proceeded againſt without being heard, much leſs ought the regulation of a whole government to take place, without the parties attending in their defence againſt ſuch alterations.

Governor Johnſton. I ſee, Sir, a great diſpoſition in this houſe to proceed in this buſineſs without knowing any thing of the conſtitution of America; ſeveral inconveniencies will ariſe if the Sheriff is to be appointed by the Governor; the jury, will of courſe, be biaſſed by ſome influence or other; ſpecial juries will be moſt liable to this. [Here the Governor gave an account of the different riots which had happened in England, and compared them with what he called the falſe accounts of thoſe from America.] I impute, ſays he, all the misfortunes which have happened in America, to the taking away the power of the Governor. No man of common ſenſe can apprehend that the Governor would ever have gone two or three days into the country, during theſe diſturbances, if he had had the command of the military power. The natural ſpirit of man would be fired, in ſuch a manner, as to actuate himſelf to ſhew reſiſtance; but in this Governor no power was lodged. I diſapprove much of the meaſure which is before us, and I cannot but think its conſequences will be prejudicial.

Mr. C. Jenkinſon. I riſe, Sir, only to obſerve, that if the colony has not that power within itſelf to maintain its own peace and order, the legiſlature ſhould, and ought to have. Let me aſk, Sir, whether the colony took any ſtep, in any ſhape, to quell the riots and diſturbances? No, they took none. Let me aſk again, whether all the checks and controul that are neceſſary, are not put into the commiſſion of the governments? Much has been ſaid about hearing the parties, and taking away their chartered rights; I am of opinion, that where the right is a high political regulation, you are not in that inſtance bound to hear them; but the hearing of parties is neceſſary where private property is concerned. It is not only in the late proceedings, but in all former, that they have denied your authority over them; they have refuſed protection to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and in every inſtance diſobeyed the laws of this country; either let this country forſake its trade with America, or let us give that due protection to it which ſafety requires.

Mr. Harris. I cannot ſee, Sir, any reaſon for ſo wide a ſeparation between America and England as other gentlemen are apt to think there ought to be; that country, Sir, was hatched from this, and I hope we ſhall always keep it under the ſhadow of our wings. It has been ſaid, no repreſentation, no taxation. This was the ſyſtem formerly adopted, but I do not find it authoriſed in any book of juriſprudence, nor do I deem it to be a doctrine either reaſonable or conſtitutional. I inſiſt upon it they are bound to obey both the crown and parliament. The laſt twelve years of our proceedings have been a ſcene of lenity and inactivity. Let us proceed and mend our method, or elſe I ſhall believe, as an honourable gentleman has obſerved, that we are the aggreſſors.

Sir Edward Aſtley. If we have had a twelve years lenity and inactivity, I hope we ſhall not now proceed to have a twelve years cruelty and oppreſſion. By the reſolution and firmneſs which I perceive in the houſe, it ſeems to indicate a perſeverance in the meaſure now propoſed, which I deem to be a harſh one, and unworthy of a Britiſh legiſlature.

Mr. Ward. [The houſe was very noiſy during the few words which he ſaid.]—He found fault with the charter being left too much as to the execution of its power in the people, and he could not think the legiſlature was doing any thing, which it had not a right to do, as he had looked upon all charters to be granted with a particular clauſe in it, expreſſing that it ſhould not be taken away but by the parliament.

Governor Pownal. I beg leave to ſet ſome gentlemen right, who have erred with regard to the charters of America. The appointment of ſeveral of the officers is in the Governor. The charter of Boſton directs that the Governor ſhall aſk the council for advice, but it does not ſay he ſhall not act without it, if they refuſe to give it. It is ſaid it is criminal to do any thing without advice of the Council; I differ greatly, Sir, from that doctrine; for I myſelf have acted without in putting an end to diſturbances, in preſerving the peace and good order of the place; if I had been Governor during the late diſturbances, I would have given an order for the military power to attend, and then let me have ſeen what officer dare diſobey. I think the Council are much to blame for not co-operating and aſſiſting the Governor, but I think the Governor might have acted without the Council. The council are inexcuſable, though not criminal, as they are not obliged to give it. I, Sir, for my part, ſhall give my laſt opinion. I have always been in one way of thinking with regard to America, which I have both given here and wrote to America. They have all along tended to one point; but it is now no longer matter of opinion. Things are now come to action; and I muſt be free to tell the Houſe, that the Americans will reſiſt theſe meaſures: they are prepared to do it. I do not mean by arms, but by the converſation of public town-meetings; they now ſend their letters by couriers, inſtead of the poſt, from one town to another; and I can ſay your poſt office will very ſoon be deprived of its revenue. With regard to the officers who command the militia of that country, they will have them of their own appointment, and not from government; but I will never more give an opinion concerning America in this Houſe; thoſe I have given have been diſregarded.

Mr. Rigby. Upon my word, Sir, what was juſt now ſaid, is very worthy the conſideration of this Houſe; and if, from what the honourable gentleman ſays, it is true, and I believe he is well informed, it appears, *that America is preparing to arms*; *and that the deliberations of their town meetings tend chiefly to oppoſe the meaſures of this coun-*

try by force. He has told you, Sir, that the Americans will appoint other officers than thoſe ſent by government to command their troops. He has told you that the poſt-office is eſtabliſhed on their account from town to town, in order to carry their traiterous correſpondence from one to another. He has told you the poſt-office revenue will ſoon be annihilated. If theſe things are true, Sir, I find we have been the aggreſſors, by continually doing acts of lenity for theſe twelve years laſt paſt. I think, Sir, *and I ſpeak out boldly when I ſay it*, that this country *has a right to tax America*; but, Sir, it is matter of aſtoniſhment to me, how an honourable gentleman (Mr. Conway) can be the author of bringing in of a declaratory law over all America, and yet ſaying at one and the ſame time, that we have no right to tax America! If I was to begin to ſay that America ought not to be taxed, and that theſe meaſures were not proper, I would firſt deſire my own declaratory law to be repealed; but being of opinion that the Americans are the ſubjects of this country, I will declare freely, that I think this country has a right to tax America; but I do not ſay that I would put any new tax on at this particular criſis; but when things are returned to a peaceable ſtate, I would then begin to exerciſe it. And I am free to declare my opinion, that I think we have a right to tax Ireland, if there was a neceſſity ſo to do, in order to help the mother-country. If Ireland was to rebel and reſiſt our laws, I would tax it. The mother country has an undoubted right and controul over the whole of its colonies. Again, Sir, a great deal has been ſaid concerning requiſition. Pray, in what manner is it to be obtained? Is the King to demand it, or are we, the legiſlative power of this country, to ſend a very *civil polite gentleman* over to treat with their Aſſemblies? How and in what manner is he to addreſs that Aſſembly? Is he to tell the Speaker that we have been extremely ill uſed by our neighbours the French; that they have attacked us in ſeveral quarters; that the finances of this country are in a bad ſtate; and therefore we deſire you will be *kind* enough to aſſiſt us, and give us ſome money? Is this to be the language of this country to that; and are we thus to go cap in hand? I am of opinion, that if the adminiſtration of this country had not been changed ſoon after paſſing the ſtamp act, that tax would have been collected with as much eaſe as the land-tax is in Great-Britain. I have acted, with regard to America, one conſiſtent part, and ſhall continue in it, till I hear better reaſons to convince me to the contrary.

Governor Pownal, (to explain) I apprehend I have been totally miſunderſtood. I did not aſſert the Americans were *now* in rebellion, but that they are *going* to rebel; when that comes to paſs, the queſtion will be, who was the occaſion of it? Something has been ſaid relative to requiſition; I think I gave ſeveral inſtances wherein the ſame had been complied with in time of war.

Mr. C. Fox. I am glad to hear from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that *now* is not the time to tax America; that the only time for that is, when all theſe diſturbances are quelled, and they are returned to their duty; ſo, I find taxes are to be the reward of obedience; and the Americans who are conſidered to have been in open rebellion, are to be rewarded by acquieſcing to their meaſures. When will be the time when America ought to have heavy taxes laid upon it? The honourable gentleman (Mr. Rigby) tells you, that that time will be when the Americans are returned to peace and quietneſs. The hon. gentleman tells us alſo, that we have a right to tax Ireland; however I may agree with him in regard to the principle, it would not be policy to exerciſe it; I believe we have no more right to tax the one than the other. I believe America is wrong in reſiſting againſt this country, with regard to legiſlative authority. It was an old opinion, and I believe a very true one, that there was a diſpenſing power in the crown, but whenever that diſpenſing power was pretended to be exerciſed, it was always rejected and oppoſed to the utmoſt, becauſe it operated to me as a ſubject, as a detriment to my property and liberty; but, Sir, there has been a conſtant conduct practiſed in this country, conſiſting of violence and weakneſs, I wiſh thoſe meaſures may not continue; nor can I think that the ſtamp-act would have been ſubmitted to without reſiſtance, if the adminiſtration had not been changed; the preſent bill before you is not *tanti* to what you want; it irritates the minds of the people, but does not correct the deficiencies of that government.

Sir Gilbert Elliot aroſe to anſwer Mr. C. Fox, which he did in a very maſterly manner, by ſtating that there was not the leaſt degree of abſurdity in taxing your own ſubjects, over whom you have declared you had an abſolute right; though that tax ſhould through neceſſity, be enacted at a time when peace and quietneſs were the reigning ſyſtem of the times; you declare you have that right, where is the abſurdity in the exerciſe of it?

Sir Richard Sutton read a copy of a letter, relative to the government of America, *from a Governor in America* to the Board of Trade, ſhewing, that at the moſt quiet times, the diſpoſitions to oppoſe the laws of this country were ſtrongly ingrafted in them, and that all their actions conveyed a ſpirit and wiſh for independence. If you aſk an American who is his maſter? he will tell you he has none, nor any governor but Jeſus Chriſt. I do believe it, and it is my firm opinion, that the oppoſition to the meaſures of the legiſlature of this country, is a determined prepoſſeſſion of the idea of total independance.

After which the bill was committed for Friday next without a diviſion.

BOSTON, *June* 16.

We have juſt received the following from Salem.

In COUNCIL, June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

THAT Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jedediah Preble, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the preſent General Court.

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secr.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, &c. &c.

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to the two Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion has been duly conſidered by this Board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our congratulations on that occaſion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your ſtation, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to you than it would have been: But if you ſhould be the happy inſtrument of reſtoring in any meaſure that harmony, and of extricating the province from their preſent embarraſments, you will doubtleſs conſider theſe happy effects as more than a compenſation for any inconveniencies ariſing to you from the peculiar circumſtances of the times. His Majeſty's faithful Council will, on all occaſions, cheerfully co-operate with your Excellency in every attempt for accompliſhing thoſe deſirable ends.

We wiſh your Excellency every felicity: the greateſt of a political nature, both to yourſelf and the province is, that your adminiſtration in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contraſt to that of your two immediate predeceſſors.——It is irkſome to us to cenſure any one but we are conſtrained to ſay there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progreſs of the diſunion between Britain and the colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an eſpecial manner, owed his beſt ſervices, and whoſe liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to ſupport.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or "abridgement." Theſe as it is our indiſpenſible duty, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to maintain to the utmoſt of our power, in perfect conſiſtence however with the trueſt loyalty to the crown; the juſt prerogatives of which your Excellency will ever find this board zealous to ſupport.

Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, to expreſs the firmeſt confidence that, under their preſent grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal aid and aſſiſtance; and, as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the ſteady purſuit of which, at the ſame time it inſures their confidence and eſteem will be a ſource of the trueſt enjoyment, ſelf approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the aſſurance you have given "that you ſhall with pleaſure concur with the two Houſes to the utmoſt of your power in all matters that tend to the welfare and proſperity of the province;" and your Excellency may be aſſured that we ſhall contribute every thing on our part to promote meaſures of ſo ſalutary a tendency.

June 14, 1774.

The Committee appointed to preſent the foregoing addreſs, waited on his Excellency therewith yeſterday, and read as far as that part which reflects on the adminiſtration of his Excellency's two immediate predeceſſors, when he deſired the chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would aſſign his reaſons for refuſing to receive it, in a meſſage to the council, and on the ſame day ſent by the Secretary the following meſſage:

Gentlemen of the Council.

I Cannot receive an addreſs which contains indecent reflections on my predeceſſors who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King.

I conſider this addreſs as an inſult upon his Majeſty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to myſelf. T. GAGE.

We this moment learn, that the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay, whilſt employed in chooſing gentlemen to repreſent them in the general congreſs, was diſſolved by his Excellency Governor Gage, before they could finiſh that buſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

At a very large and reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774.

THOMAS WILLING, }
JOHN DICKINSON, } Eſquires, Chairmen.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton, as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

II. That a congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral colonies in North-America, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

III. That a large and reſpectable committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correſpond with the ſiſter colonies, and with the ſeveral counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolution.

IV. That the committee nominated by this meeting ſhall conſult together, and on mature deliberation determine what is the moſt proper mode of collecting the ſenſe of this province, and appointing deputies for the ſame, to attend a general congreſs; and having determined thereupon, ſhall take ſuch meaſures, as by them ſhall be judged moſt expedient, for procuring this province to be repreſented at the ſaid congreſs in the beſt manner that can be deviſed for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the committee be inſtructed immediately to ſet on foot a ſubſcription, for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence, by the operation of the act of Parliament, commonly ſtiled the *Boſton Port Bill.* The money ariſing from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out as the committee ſhall think will beſt anſwer the ends propoſed.

VI. That the committee conſiſt of 43 perſons, viz. *John Dickinſon, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joſeph Read, John Roberts (miller) Thomas Wharton, jun. Charles Thomſon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Ruſh, Robert Smith (carpenter) Thomas Fitzſimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Miles, John M. Neſbit, Peter Chevalier, William Moulder, Joſeph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, jun. Rev. Dr. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penroſe, James Meaſe, Benjamin Marſhall, Reuben Hains, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Iſaac Howell, Michael Hillegas, Adam Hubley, George Schloſſer,* and *Chriſtopher Ludwick.*

After the firſt reading of the propoſitions that had been prepared for the meeting on Saturday, the 18th inſtant, and before they were put up ſeparately, the Rev. Dr. SMITH made the following *ſhort addreſs*, which is publiſhed at the deſire of many.

GENTLEMEN,

THE occaſion of this meeting has been fully explained to you, and ſundry propoſitions read, which are now to be ſeparately offered for your approbation or diſapprobation. But before you proceed to this buſineſs, it has been thought proper to ſubmit a few things to your good judgement, with reſpect to the order and decorum neceſſary to be obſerved, in the diſcuſſion of every queſtion.

It need not be repeated to you, that matters of the higheſt conſequence to the happineſs of this province, nay of all Britiſh America, depend upon your deliberations this day—perhaps nothing leſs than, whether the breach with the country from which we deſcended ſhall be irreparably widened, or whether ways and means upon conſtitutional grounds, may not yet be deviſed, for cloſing that breach; and reſtoring that harmony from which, in our better days, Great-Britain and her colonies derived mutual ſtrength and glory, and were exalted into an importance that, both in peace and war, made them the envy and terror of the neighbouring nations?

While ſubjects ſuch as theſe are agitated before us, every thing that may inflame and miſlead the paſſions ſhould be caſt far behind us. A cauſe of ſuch importance and magnitude as that now under our deliberation, is not to be conducted to its true iſſue by any heated or haſty reſolves, nor by any bitterneſs and animoſities among ourſelves, nor even perhaps by too ſevere a recapitulation of paſt grievances; but requires the temperate and enlightened zeal of the *patriot*, the prudence and experience of the *aged*, the ſtrength of mind and vigour of thoſe, who are in their prime of life; and, in ſhort, the united wiſdom and efforts of *all*, both high and low, joining hand in hand, and ſetting foot to foot, upon the firm ground of reaſon and the conſtitution.

Whenever party diſtinctions begin to operate, we ſhall give cauſe of triumph to thoſe, who may be watchful as well as powerful to abridge us of our native rights. There ought to be no party, no contention here, but who ſhall be firmeſt and foremoſt in the common cauſe of America. Every man's ſentiments ſhould be freely heard, and without prejudice.—While we contend for liberty with others, let us not refuſe liberty to each other.

Whatever *vote* is known to be now paſſed, upon full deliberation, and by the unanimous voice of this great city and county, will not only be *reſpected* through all America, but will have ſuch a weight as the proudeſt Miniſter in England may have reaſon to *reſpect.* But if it is known to be a *divided vote*, or adopted haſtily on ſome angry day, it will only be injurious to our own cauſe.

What I have in charge to requeſt of you is this—that if, on any point, we ſhould have a difference of ſentiments, every perſon may be allowed to ſpeak his mind *freely*, and to conclude what he has to offer, without any ſuch outward marks of approbation or diſapprobation, as *clapping or hiſſing*; and that if a diviſion ſhould be neceſſary (which it is hoped may not be the caſe this day) ſuch diviſion may be made in the manner deſired by the *chairmen*, with all poſſible order and decorum.

(*The following Addreſs came to hand too late for our laſt paper.*)

To the GENTLEMEN, FREEHOLDERS *and others, in the County of* New-Caſtle, *upon* Delaware, *who have a vote in the Election of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly.*

THE ſeveral acts of Parliament made for theſe ten years laſt paſt, relating to the Britiſh colonies in North-America, and their operations upon the property, liberty and lives of the good people of this country, are too well known, and too ſeverely felt, to require an enumeration or explanation—Suffice it to mention that they have taken away the property of the coloniſts without their participation or conſent; that they have introduced the odious and arbitrary powers of exciſe into the cuſtoms; that they have made all revenue cauſes triable without jury, and under the deciſion of a dependent party-judge; that they have taken from the aſſemblies all freedom of debate and determination, in the inſtance of ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York; that they have extended the obſolete and arbitrary act of 35 Hen. 8. for trial of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, to the depriving the ſubject of a fair trial in the proper county, and expoſing him to the moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice; that they have maintained a ſtanding army in time of peace, above the controul of civil authority; and that they have not only *declared*, that they can make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*, but, to crown all, have actually deprived the great and lately flouriſhing town of Boſton of all trade whatſoever, by ſhutting up their port and harbour with a formidable fleet and army; and it is not doubted, have new-moulded the charter of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and virtually indemnified all officers of the Cuſtoms, the navy and army, and others acting by their command, from all murders and other crimes, which they may commit upon the loyal, brave and free people of that province.——Theſe are no phantoms ariſing from a heated brain, but real facts, not exaggerated.

It is impoſſible, that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to theſe enormous grievances, and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow ſubjects in moſt of the colonies are deliberating and reſolving upon ſuch meaſures, as are thought to be moſt likely to recover our loſt rights and privileges.—Shall the people of this large and wealthy county, heretofore the foremoſt on many occaſions, particularly in the time of the deteſtable ſtamp-act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive and ſilent? Forbid it liberty, let humanity forbid it.

You are therefore moſt earneſtly requeſted to meet together at the Court-Houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 29th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the moſt proper mode of procuring relief for our dear countrymen and brethren of Boſton, the redreſſing the before-mentioned grievances, the reſtoring and ſecuring our invaded property and expiring liberties, and eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional bottom, the wonted, and by us ſo much deſired, peace, friendſhip and love, between Great-Britain and theſe colonies. It is expected that none, who have a due regard to their country, poſterity, or themſelves, will be abſent.

June 17, 1774. A FREEMAN.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, June 6, 1774.

"Yeſterday two Indians arrived here, who bring the news that all the traders are ſet off from the Shawaneſe towns with all their peltry for this place: that the Shawaneſe have ſent ſix of their people and two Delawares in their canoes, and that they will ſend a ſufficient number to eſcort thoſe who come by land, and we may, if this news is true expect all the traders will be here in eight or ten days hence."

Extract of a letter from Alexander M'Kee, Eſq; agent for Indian affairs at Fort-Pitt, June 10, 1774.

"You muſt 'ere this be acquainted with the critical ſituation of this country;—the unhappy diſturbances which have lately aroſe between the Virginians and the natives, the event of which ſtill continues doubtful; whither matters will be brought to a general rupture or accommodation—Hoſtilities however have been committed on both ſides, but at preſent there ſeems to be a ceſſation—Some wiſe interpoſition of government is truly neceſſary and would undoubtedly reſtore peace—without it, impoſſible, and thouſands of the inhabitants involved in miſery and diſtreſs; but to do the Indians juſtice, they have given great proofs of their pacific diſpoſition, and have acted with more moderation than thoſe who ought to have been more rational, a few Mingoes and Shawaneſe excepted, who have been long refractory—There are more effectual means of chaſtiſing them for their inſolence and perfidy, than by involving the defenceleſs country in a war, which there is too much reaſon to fear at this time will become general, and which muſt inevitably be the deſtruction of this country."

⁂The Committee choſen on Saturday the 18th of June, will meet this afternoon, at four o'clock preciſely, at the Carpenter's Hall; at which time and place, every member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual attendance.

‡‡‡ Several Pieces, and many new Advertiſements, we are obliged to omit this week on account of the length of the Debates.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Virginia.
Sch. Britannia, J. Stanwood, Newbury, N. E.
Schooner Priſcilla, W. Wiſe, Maryland.
Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Henrietta, J. Carty, Maryland.
Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax.
Brig Cornelia, J. Nicholl, New-York.
Sloop Cyprus, J. Morris, Maryland.
Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia.
Brig Nancy, T. Armſtrong, Liſbon.
Schooner Martha, A. Tappen, Martinico.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica.
Sloop Hopewell, T. Tucker, St. Martins.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.
Brig Globe, E. Bingly, Liſbon.
Sloop Nancy, J. Walkenſhaw, Jamaica.
Schooner Molly, J. Reeſe, Madeira.
Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, London.
Ship Friendſhip, T. J.nn, Sligo.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Nancy and Suky, J. Robinſon, Cadiz.
Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Virginia.
Sloop Two Brothers, B. Clarke, New-Providence,
Sloop Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Cadiz.
Brig Ramſay, N. Baylie, St. Vincents.

CLEARED.

Sloop Jane, R. Burchell, Tortola.
Sch. Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.
Sloop Adventure, J. Hutchings, New-Providence.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, Virginia.
Sloop Suſanna, T. Chadwick, North-Carolina.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwen, Virginia
Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, New England.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cock, Ditto.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Ship Nancy, C. Donavan, Liſbon.
Sch. Polly, J. Buck, North-Carolina.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica.
Sloop Betſy, V. Wightman, Rhode Iſland.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Liſbon.
Sch. Hope, T. Fortier, Seni-Gambia.
Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, Barbados.
Ship Bella, T. Jones, Virginia.
Sch. Kingſton, S Conyngham, Madeira.
Sloop Polly, J. Attwood, Halifax.
Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerratt.

(*For New Advertiſements ſee the Fourth Page.*)

WILLIAM TRICKETT,

STATIONER, FROM LONDON,
Oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet, and at his ſhop back of the ſaid houſe, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MAKES all kinds of Accompt Books, in the beſt manner, bound in leather and vellum, or with *Ruſſia bands*, and rules the ſame to *any pattern*; where merchants and others may be ſupplied with ſingle books, or compleat ſets, at the ſhorteſt notice.—He keeps a neat aſſortment of Books ready made, together with STATIONARY WARES of all kinds, and flatters himſelf that the goodneſs and cheapneſs of his work will recommend him to the future favour of thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER,

SO uſeful in chronic diſeaſes; ſituated in the moſt healthy part of the province of Pennſylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the houſe of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at ſeveral other commodious houſes in the neighbourhood of ſaid ſprings.

N. B. Of ſaid FRENCH may be had, Dr. Ruſh's Experiments and Obſervations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diſeaſes and in what manner it ſhould be uſed.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,

In Front-ſtreet, (embelliſhed with an elegant copper-plate frontiſpiece, engraved by JAMES POUPARD, of this city)

THE SEARCH after HAPPINESS, a PASTORAL DRAMA, by Miſs MORE, of Briſtol, in England.—And ARMINE and ELVIRA, a Legendary Tale, in two parts, by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of London. The ſublimity and excellence of theſe two pieces of poetry, cannot but recommend them to the particular encouragement of the public, but more particularly to that of the fair ſex.—The firſt being wrote by a Lady of the moſt amiable character, and the perſons of the drama being all females: It has already gone thro' ſundry editions, and has been performed at Briſtol in private by ſome young Ladies of the beſt character. The other has alſo gone through five editions, and needs but to be read to charm every perſon with its elegance of ſtyle—its beauty of deſcription, and delicacy of ſentiment.

⁂ The ſubſcribers for Whitefield's Memoirs are deſired to call for their books.—Subſcriptions for Whitefields Sermons taken in by ſaid HUMPHREYS.

Juſt Publiſhed (price 5s.) and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

PRINTER, in BURLINGTON,

THE LAWS paſſed laſt ſeſſion of General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

N. B. A few copies may alſo be had of R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

Burlington, June 14, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT convenient houſe and lot, ſituate on Green Bank, in the city of Burlington, fronting the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful proſpect for miles up and down: The houſe is 50 feet front, and the lot upwards of 500 feet deep: On the lot are built convenient ſtables, coach, waggon, cart and corn houſes, and the garden abounds with a variety of the beſt fruit trees, together with raſberries, ſtrawberries, currants, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, which will be eaſy, and have an opportunity of viewing the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber in this city.—Should they not be ſold at private ſale, before the ſeventh day of July, they will then be ſold at public vendue, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer, by JAMES STERLING.

Juſt imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, from London, and to be ſold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets,

A MOST curious, elegant and beſt finiſhed portable optical apparatus, conſiſting of a braſs ſcioptric ball and ſocket, a beſt ſolar microſcope, a Wilſon's compleat, a compound microſcope, a beſt triple object glaſs perſpective, with four eye glaſſes, and one with two eye glaſſes, in green nourſe ſkin, and a ſolar teleſcope, each in ſpotted fiſh ſkin and braſs, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; priſms of the beſt quality; beſt barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hydrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glaſs and braſs doors; a compleat manual orrery; a moſt elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on beſt mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire braſs ribs to ſupport the horizon, and with compaſs boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furniſhed; beſt mahogany ſextants, (being the only inſtruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an obſervation of the diſtance of the moon from the ſun or ſtars, &c. and anſwering all the purpoſes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by obſervation to the greateſt accuracy) with braſs arches, 3 dark glaſſes, and adjuſting ſcrews to indexes; teleſcopes and magnifying glaſſes, each in a mahogany caſe; beſt gunter two feet ſliding rules; ditto ſcales, with dividers of various ſizes.——The above philoſophical and mathematical inſtruments were made under the ſpecial direction of an able mathematician, ſo that they are in their kind perhaps the beſt and moſt compleat ever imported.

Alſo the following BOOKS, &c.

Folio bibles with cuts, bound in calf-ſkin and lettered; ſchool bibles and teſtaments, Pain's architecture, Prieſtly's electricity, Martin's philoſophy, Keil's natural philoſophy, Emerſon's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic ſections, Cotes's hydroſtatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's uſe of the globes, ditto optics, Robertſon's navigation, Croſby's navigation, Atkinſon's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerſon's algebra, Haman's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnſon's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of ſpeaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and Engliſh, Croxal's Æſop, Haneney's menſuration, the ſeaman's aſſiſtant, the ſchoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewiſe a great quantity of propatria, pot, marble and poſt paper, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. The ſaid PORTER, with a well qualified aſſiſtant, continues teaching an Engliſh and mathematical ſchool as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIMES of an Engliſh ſervant Girl and Boy. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon MODERATE TERMS,

A RIGHT to one thouſand acres of land, part of a tract containing about two thouſand ſeven hundred acres, called Timber Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, ſituate then in Cæcil county, Maryland, but by the line lately ſettled between that province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle county upon Delaware, near the head of a creek called Saſſafras, within a few miles of Wetherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be particularly informed of the terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

Borden-Town, June 20, 1774.

WHEREAS on Tueſday night the 14th inſt. the Store-houſe of the ſubſcriber at Borden-Town was broken open, and robbed of the following articles, viz. one ſtriped pink and white tobine robe and petticoat, one blue and white luteſtring gown, one brown Mantua ditto, one green India chintz ditto, one purple and white callico ditto, one blue ſattin quilt, four muſlin aprons, three muſlin handkerchiefs, five pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of blue ſattin ſhoes, ſix ſhifts, two linen aprons, one lawn apron, two red ſilk handkerchiefs, one black and white linen handkerchief, and ſundry ribbons and lace. If any perſons will ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded by ELISHA LAWRENCE, Eſq; of Monmouth county, the owner of the ſaid goods. Should any of the aforeſaid articles be offered for ſale, it is requeſted that the vender may be ſtopped, and due enquiry made. JOSEPH BORDEN.

Salem, June 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Salem Gaol laſt night, the following priſoners, viz. HENRY FREDERICK SPEARK, about five feet ſeven inches high; had on a brown fly coat, blue trowſers, pretends to be pretty much of a ſcholar, and has a blemiſh in one eye.——ANDREW VAURSEMAN, a ſhip-carpenter by trade, about ſix feet high, a ſtout well made fellow, very much given to liquor; had on a white cloth jacket, and red under ditto.—BENJAMIN BUTLER, about five feet ten inches high; had on a blue broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket, and blue pluſh breeches.——And JAMES M'KNIGHT, about five feet ſeven inches high.—Whoever takes up the aboveſaid priſoners, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each taken ſeparate.

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of Spring and Summer GOODS; alſo a parcel of black India luteſtrings and ſattins, of the beſt quality, which he will ſell very reaſonable.

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

HAVE removed, for the ſake of carrying on their buſineſs in a more commodious manner, thirteen doors nearer Second ſtreet, on the ſame ſide of the way, and nearly oppoſite the end of Strawberry Alley.——They eſteem themſelves much obliged to their friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have already received, and hope for the continuance of their favours, which it ſhall be their endeavours to merit, by ſelling medicines of the beſt qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

A few ſets of fine Crayons to be diſpoſed of low.

REED's PLANS,

Of the LIBETIES of PHILADELPHIA,
With a liſt of ſubſcribers and a book of references to each plan, to be ſold by
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on Friday the 29th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate and lying on the River Muſconeteong, part in the county of Hunterdon and part in the county of Suſſex, containing 1600 acres; there is a great quantity of very good meadow already made, and more can be made with very little expence. On the ſaid tract is a forge with three fires and one hammer, a ſmall furnace, griſt and ſaw-mill, a large ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, with a number of neceſſary buildings for workmen, &c. The tract is now divided into plantations of about 200 acres each, and will be ſold either ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

ESTHER STARN, Executrix.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who ſometime ago lived with Mr. EDMUND MAWES, in Annapolis, that his brother William died inteſtate the 9th of January laſt, in the houſe of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's county, Ireland; by which the following profit rents devolve to the ſaid Thomas Carlile, being next heir, viz. the profit rent of the freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the county of Dublin, amounting to 113l. per annum; alſo three freehold leaſes in the town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a profit of 31l. 10s. per annum, the other, ſaid William Carlile held in his own poſſeſſion, and built thereon a ſlated houſe, 3 ſtories high; it could be let for 29l. per annum, with the land belonging to it.—It is earneſtly requeſted by the friends of the ſaid Thomas Carlile, that he will immediately return home, and take poſſeſſion of the ſame.—Mr. Carliſle may be informed of ſome other matters, by applying to R. M. at Mr. Philip Marchinton's, merchant in Philadelphia.

N. B. An advertiſement to this purpoſe has been iſſued from Tullamore, ſigned ROBERT BEATS, ALLY BOOTH.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And ready for the ſubſcribers,

THE MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE

OF THE REVEREND
GEORGE WHITEFIELD, M. A.
Late Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Counteſs of HUNTINGDON.

IN which every circumſtance worthy of notice, both in his private and public character is recorded, faithfully ſelected from his original papers, journals and letters; illuſtrated by a variety of intereſting and entertaining anecdotes, from the beſt anthorities:——To which is added, a particular account of his death, &c.

⁂ *The ſubſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their books to the different places where they ſubſcribed; and thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing thoſe valuable memoirs, are intreated to be ſpeedy in their application, as there are but a few ſtruck above the number ſubſcribed for.*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the 21ſt inſt. (June) from on board a flat lying at Mr. Taylor's wharf, a Pocket Book containing Thirty-four Pounds Fifteen Shillings, moſt thereof Maryland money: Likewiſe a ſnuff-box, with the motto, "O the joys of love," the letters gilt. The perſon ſuppoſed to be the perpetrator of this robbery is a man who ſaid his name was JOHN JOHNSON, but it has ſince been found to be JOHN BURK, an Iriſhman, about five feet ſix inches high, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth face, and pretends to be a good ſinger; his apparel no more than an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, being at work in the ſaid flat two hours before the theft was diſcovered. Whoever diſcovers the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above Reward, from

HENRY M'CLOUD.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE MURPHY, by trade a barber, of a black complexion, ſtraight black hair, pock marked, a well ſet fellow, about five feet five inches high, and eighteen or nineteen years old; had on when he went away, a half worn cut hat, a linen ſhirt, a white cloth coatee, a red jacket tow trowſers, a pair of grey ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

ROBERT ALLISON.

June 21, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN SHEAHEE, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, has black hair tied behind, grey eyes, and a dark complexion; had on and took with him, a homeſpun light coloured cloth coat lined with white lincey, a ſnuff coloured jacket lined with ſtriped lincey, leather breeches, and if trowſers it is not known what ſort; one pair of cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes, a new felt hat, and one homeſpun ſhirt, or more. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN EVANS.

N. B. He has ſeveral ſcars on one of his legs that has been opened by a Doctor, and is rather thicker than the other.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 22d inſtant, (June) a dapple grey HORSE, fifteen hands high, five years old, has a ſwitch tail, his mane docked on the right ſide, ſteeled before but not behind. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES STAFFORD.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from their bail, JOHN FLUKE and CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN. Fluke is a down looking fellow, dark complexion, and addicted to drinking and chewing tobacco; had on when he made off, a Wilton coat and rough caſtor hat; by trade a labourer.——M'Laughlin is brown complexioned, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, given alſo to liquor; had on when he departed, a blue coat trimmed with yellow metal buttons, ſtriped jacket, black velvet breeches, ſtriped ticken trowſers, and check ſhirt; by trade a hatter. Whoever ſecures them, ſo that their bail may take poſſeſſion of them, ſhall have the above Reward for both, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Newtown, Bucks county.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

N. B. They are ſuppoſed to have ſundry cloaths tied up in bundles, and one of them a ſilver watch, No. 9935, maker's name Clayton, London, with a ſilver face, braſs key and ſeal.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling houſe in Market-ſtreet to the houſe lately occupied by Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-Horſe alley; where he continues to diſpoſe of his curious collection of goods, and he has juſt imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, and others, a good aſſortment of jewellery and a very elegant collection of the neweſt faſhioned pictures, a great aſſortment of the very beſt copper plate coppies, containing the beſt ſelected examples in every branch of practical and ornamental writing, being the works of many eminent maſters, in the Engliſh and Latin languages; alſo a great variety of the beſt approved drawing books for ladies and gentlemen, with an aſſortment of water colours and camel hair pencils, a variety of maps in and out of books, Horſe and pocket piſtols, cutteau de chaſes, Morocco and buff belts with and without ſwivels and ditto with fraggs, a variety of muſick for moſt kinds of inſtruments, the very beſt fiddle ſtrings juſt from Italy, ſilver and gilt watches on various conſtructions, a variety of ſilk ſtockings and other ſorts, a variety of ſword and other canes, Keyſer's pills, which the publick may be aſſured is genuine, Stoughton's Bitters, powder and eſſence that will effectually cure the tooth ach, with a great quantity of other goods which will be inſerted in a ſhort time.

N. B. A good aſſortment of London and Briſtol ſtuff ſhoes, cloggs and galloſhoes and a variety of Engliſh ſtuffs and taſſals.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
ALSO,

STARCH, indigo, ſome neat pieces of mahogany furniture, and a compleat ſet of chintz bed furniture, window curtains, &c. &c.

To be DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch ſervant girl, who has about eighteen months to ſerve; ſhe is induſtrious, ſober and good natured, and capable of all kinds of houſe-work. The particular reaſon of her being parted with will be made known to any perſon applying to the Printer.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN WINSLEY, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a well ſet fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on when he went away, an old hat, lapelled ſailor-jacket and a ſtrait breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, old check ſhirt, half worn brown pluſh breeches, old light coloured worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes tied with ſtrings. He talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

FRANCIS TOWNSEND,
Living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOHN SPARHAWK, and JOHN DUNLAP,
In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE
HUMAN HEART,
(Three volumes elegantly printed in two.) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with ſentiments of the moſt refined and important kind.—Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to diſſeminate its ſeeds into the minds of the riſing generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the moſt important precepts under the pleaſing veil of an engaging narrative.—And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the peruſal of an intereſting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit: as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Guſtavus Vaſa, to the preſent work. He entitles it "The Hiſtory of the Human Heart"—And it muſt be acknowledged the human heart is a ſubject with which Mr. Brooke ſeems to be ſo well acquainted, that we may truly ſay, he has in various inſtances deſcribed its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to uſe his own expreſſion, "like a tuned, though ſubordinate inſtrument, bear "uniſon and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

⁂ *The Hiſtory of* VALVAISE, *lately publiſhed in this paper, was extracted from this work.*

ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1774.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons of this city, about the 24th of laſt month, a black COW, about 6 or 7 years old, a good deal of white in her face, a white ſpot on the top of her ſhoulder, and a long white ſtreak under her belly. Any perſon who has found ſaid cow, and will bring her to GEORGE KNER, baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, on the 28th of May, an Iriſh boy named JOHN JOHNSTON, a houſe-carpenter by trade, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, long legs, a long red face, and black hair; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, ſtriped jacket, new leather breeches, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of pumps, and a wool hat. Whoever takes him up ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DIETERICH HEISS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to have any thing to do with him at their peril.

Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown townſhip) in the province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right to ſaid land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the firſt day of November, 1772, for 200l. near 100l. of which is paid, as appears on the back of ſaid bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the firſt of November, 1773, for 90l. Now this may ſerve to forwarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the ſame.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT,

HAS removed to the large bank houſe and ſtore belonging to PETER TURNER, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, a moſt valuable collection of old Wines of all kinds, Rum, Spirits and Porter, in any quantity.——The repeated orders he has been favoured with from the country, afford him the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his liquors ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 140.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THERE never was, in any ſtate, a criſis which required more ſteadineſs and reſolution than that which is now to be found in America. The deareſt rights of the people are invaded—their properties are deſtroyed or rendered uſeleſs—Thouſands are reduced to poverty—A town is condemned unheard, and puniſhed with a blockade by land and ſea—The conſtitution of a province is altered—Americans are to be dragooned into a renunciation of their prerogatives as men and freemen—Vengeance is taken on the offenders againſt an uſurped authority—A military government is eſtabliſhed.—In ſhort, the ſyſtem of tyranny, which has hitherto been concealed under the ſpecious covering of regulations of trade, is now openly avowed, and forcibly executed. Theſe are a part of the evils which threaten to deſtroy the liberties of the people, if a reſource is not found in their own virtue.

The weak policy of the Miniſter has attempted to divide the colonies by inflicting on Boſton alone, a puniſhment equally deſerved by New-York, and, I might add, by Philadelphia: But my countrymen are not to be deceived by ſo ſhallow an artifice. The right which puniſhes one offender, may puniſh a thouſand, if power beſtows the means, and avarice or ambition affords a ſufficient inducement. It requires little argument to convince the moſt unthinking mind, that the cauſe of the people of Boſton is the common cauſe of America. They are puniſhed for oppoſing an authority which we all deny—Our denial is equally an offence againſt the ſovereignty of Great Britain—It may, therefore, draw upon us the ſame vengeance.

To aſſume an authority againſt right, is one of the moſt cruel exerciſes of power that ever inſulted a free nation—To cenſure and condemn, unheard, even where the juriſdiction is lawful, is one of the moſt flagrant violations of the liberty of the ſubject, that ever affronted common ſenſe.—Yet theſe things have been done: But the timidity or the juſtice of former times has left it to the preſent Parliament of Great-Britain, to ſhew the firſt inſtance of *uniting* theſe oppreſſions, and to acquire the glory of ſtriking out a new road to deſpotiſm, by at once uſurping and abuſing power.

When America remonſtrated againſt the Stamp-Act, and forbad the ſtamp maſters to diſtribute the paper, Great-Britain was without a miniſter of Lord North's enterprize to compel her to ſubmit. The prudent framer of that act, was contented with prophecying, that it would execute itſelf, and (when he found he was miſtaken) with ſuffering a repeal to take place. He did not attempt by military execution, to force the colonies to receive or uſe what they did not like—He did not, with a meanneſs below a miniſter, make out his account of damages; nor, like a tyrant, demand a reimburſement, at the point of the ſword: But, to convince us how much we are fallen, the preſent ſyſtem of deſpotiſm is enlarged. Not ſatisfied with his triumph over the rights of the Eaſt-India Company, the premier ſeeks to remove their diſpleaſure, by ſacrificing to them the wealth of the Americans. In the proſecution of this deſign, he vainly imagines, he can rob the people of this country of their property and freedom, with as much eaſe as his ſervility to his ſovereign can procure him the tinſel pageantry of a ſtar, or the miſapplication of the public treaſure, can buy a venal vote.

We find, from the ſpeeches of the members of the Houſe of Commons, that not a man in the oppoſition, denies the *right* of the Parliament to paſs an act to deſtroy the property of ſeveral thouſands of UNREPRESENTED CITIZENS. Their ſole arguments are, the *inexpediency* and the *tyranny* of it—Not becauſe they have no right, but becauſe the puniſhment exceeds the offence. The cauſe of America, then, is to be ſupported by Americans, alone. From their own virtue, and firmneſs, muſt they expect that relief, which the miſguided tyranny of people in power, forbids them to expect from the juſtice of their cauſe. The call to unanimity and reſolution is loud, and none but ſlaves would be deaf to it.

A people whom luxury has not enervated, and whom ambition has not corrupted, will not tamely reſign the deareſt bleſſings of humanity. Such a people are the Americans, and ſuch, I truſt, they will be found, ſhould the injuſtice of Great-Britain force them to avow an oppoſition, which oppreſſion alone can juſtify.

I ſhall make no apology for what I have ſaid. Bold as my expreſſions may appear, they are authorized by the emergency of the caſe. The preſent attempts of the Miniſtry are, to deprive us of privileges which ought to be dearer than our lives—We ſhould, therefore, lay down our lives to preſerve them.

June 18, 1774. MARCUS BRUTUS.

As ſome gentlemen do not, or affect not to comprehend how it is poſſible that the Britiſh Parliament, having the power to tax America without her conſent, ſhould be as prejudicial to the people of Great-Britain as to the Americans themſelves, it may not be improper to tranſcribe the extract of a letter to the King *of* Poland *from an Engliſh Gentlemen on this ſubject; it made its appearance in the Public Advertiſer of February* 30*th*, 1773.

TO ſay nothing how abhorrent from the ſpirit of our conſtitution, is the right which our bleſſed Houſe of Commons has aſſumed of taxing three millions of people without their conſent, I think the raiſing a revenue in America ought to be objected to by every good Engliſhman on the following principles:—If America is not directly taxed, ſhe enables England to raiſe ſuch ſums as our anceſtors could have no idea of, as Europe has been aſtoniſhed with, as our enemies have been overwhelmed with;' America being exempt from immediate taxation, has been one of the cauſes of her immenſe increaſe in people, both from natural generation and importation of foreigners. Her increaſe of people increaſes the demand for Engliſh manufactures, which increaſes our people at home, as it increaſes the means of bringing up families, and by increaſing our commerce it increaſes the value of our lands, and our ability of anſwering the demands of the ſtate; but the rapid increaſe of the population of America, which encreaſes our numbers at home, or at leaſt counteracts the multitude of circumſtances concurring to their decreaſe, by furniſhing our artiſans and manufacturers with the means of bringing up families; the increaſe of our ſhipping and ſailors, on which depend our national force, importance and even exiſtence, are not the only advantages of America's remaining exempt from immediate taxation by the Britiſh Parliament; for as long as ſhe retains the privilege of taxing herſelf, every farthing raiſed is applied to its proper legitimate purpoſes, there are no abuſes of her public money. Hence ſhe has the power of aſſiſting her mother country very amply in emergencies with money and men; but were ſhe ſtripped of the privilege of taxing herſelf, ſhe would at the ſame time be ſtripped of the power of giving any effectual aſſiſtance to her parent.

"The Crown ſince our Parliament has uſurped itſelf into ſeptennial, has had a conſtant majority in the Houſe of Commons; the uſe made of this majority has been to take money from the ſubject for purpoſes *not national; for the creation of offices; for the extenſion of places and penſions*; which officers, placemen and penſioners, in return enable the crown to take more money from the ſubject for the ſame non-national purpoſes, for new creations, &c. and ſo on. The impious change is rung ad infinitum. There may be Engliſhmen perhaps hard enough not to feel for our fellow ſubjects of Ireland reduced to the extremity of diſtreſs by theſe practices; but ſure there is ſcarcely one ſo ſtupid as not to perceive that the command which the crown and its inſtruments have over the property of Ireland muſt (and not remotely) affect his own. He muſt perceive that Iriſh money will inſure a majority on this ſide the water to declare every freſh demand of Engliſh money (be it ever ſo unneceſſary, inſolent and exorbitant) to be proper, neceſſary and moderate. He muſt perceive, that were it not for the depredations made on the property of that nation, the aſſiſtance which ſhe might afford Great-Britain in any exigency would be ten fold greater than it is; the burden on our own ſhoulders much lighter, the foundation of our ſecurity more ſolid, and the power of the whole empire much enlarged; and we have certainly no reaſons to flatter ourſelves that the money of America would be more virtuouſly applied than that of Ireland, the reverſe. Her diſtance is greater; the abuſe would be greater. On theſe principles I muſt repeat, Sir, that every good Engliſhman of common ſenſe will object to the raiſing a revenue on the Americans without their conſent*. Your Majeſty laments the fall of Pitt: It was a fall indeed! Our country fell with him. What I deprecated is now arrived. The Duke of Bedford and his accurſed aſſociates are blundering the veſſel of our commonwealth on the rocks from which no human prudence nor intervention can get her off. She is ſtruck. She is foundering. Which ever way we turn our eyes, ruin ſtares us in the face. It is true we are an iſland; our ſituation may ſave us till the rage and indignation of a people forces us into the way of ſalvation: This alone can redeem us. Machiavel ſays, nothing but the laſt calamity, or the appearance of it, can ſave a corrupt ſtate by drawing it back to its firſt principles. I believe it is not far off. I almoſt long to ſee the Plebeans (for amongſt them there is ſtill worth) on the ſacred mount. Our only hopes, I muſt repeat it, are in the middle or common claſs of people. I muſt ſpeak freely to your Majeſty: The knowledge I have of the moſt excellent part of your excellent character. *Your deteſtation of reſerve* commands me to think aloud. The higher order of men in this country is perhaps as trifling and profligate a race as ever diſgraced humanity: It goes hand in hand even with the ſpirit of a court, more contemptible, but full as inſidious and hoſtile to the happineſs and dignity of the governed as that of Tiberius. Ælius Sejanus had not one bad quality, which the preſent firſt Lord of the Treaſury does not eminently poſſeſs§. He has the perfidy, the intrigue, the ſpiteful effeminate vindictiveneſs of temper; and were the people equally degenerate with the Romans at that period, his overt acts would not be leſs violent and abominable. He is indeed not like Sejanus the firſt, but a ſubordinate favourite; for which reaſon contempt is added to the odium with which he is burthened. In ſhort I never could perſuade myſelf that he was ſimply a baſtard of the Houſe of Stuarts, but that from his perfidy, ingratitude and enmity to every thing that is great, generous and liberal, he muſt be the unadulterated offspring of that execrable race. What indeed, I confeſs, ought to leſſen our indignation towards this one miſcreant is, that no man can hold theſe high offices (ſuch is the condition of the times) unleſs deeply tainted with the ſame black qualities. From the inſtant of Mr. Pitt's being tricked from the helm of our affairs, which he held ſo glorioufly, the various adminiſtrations (excepting the ſhort, virtuous, and juſtly popular one of Lord Rockingham) have been guilty of one continued treaſon to the laws of their country, the intereſt and dignity of the nation, and the rights of mankind. This inſtant of my writing an event demonſtrates the truth of what I have aſſerted: "That the middle and lower claſs "of people have ſtill virtue." Every power, every influence of government has been called forth, and availed of to defeat the election of Serjeant Glynn for the county of Middleſex. Serjeant Glynn is a Lawyer of the firſt abilities and public ſpirit. The influence of the court in Middleſex muſt neceſſarily be very great. The freeholders are but few, and the tradeſmen employed by the crown very numerous; notwithſtanding he has carried it by an infinite majority. As a ſpecimen of the virtue and fortitude of the man, I ſend your Majeſty incloſed his congratulary addreſs to his conſtituents; it breathes ſuch a noble ardor, that I am perſuaded your Majeſty will be pleaſed with it. You are a ſingular Prince; you are a friend to the voice of liberty, and of truth.

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* *Mr. Pitt's acceptance of his Peerage, by which for a time he certainly forfeited the good opinion of the people; and as his power was ſolely founded on the good opinion of the people, he might properly be conſidered as fallen. He has indeed by his ſubſequent conduct re-eſtabliſhed himſelf in the good opinion of the people, but his power is in a great meaſure loſt, as by quitting the Houſe of Commons, he quitted the field where his ſervices were required.*

§ *The D— of G——n.*

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WILLIAMSBURGH (*Virginia*) *June* 9.

An expreſs arrived in town laſt night from Pittſburg, with letters to his Excellency the Governor from Captain Connelly, commandant at that place; giving an account that the Shawaneſe Indians have openly declared their intentions of going to war with the white people, to revenge the loſs of ſome of their nation who have been killed; that they had ſcalped one of the traders, and detained all the reſt who were in their towns; that it was expected the Cherokees would join them, as they had ſent a belt laſt fall to the Northern nations to ſtrike the white people, which had been received by the Shawaneſe and Waabaſh Indians; that the Six Nations poſtponed their anſwer till this ſpring; and that there is ſoon to be a grand council in the lower Shawaneſe town, where about ſeventy Cherokees and a number of other Indians are to attend, on the ſubject of going to war with the Engliſh ——Sundry parties are now gone out, by order of Captain Connelly, for the protection of the inhabitants, and are to aſſemble at the mouth of Whaling Creek, in order, if it is judged practicable, to go againſt the upper Shawaneſe town.——The Delawares, who profeſs to be our friends, informed Captain Connelly that a party of Shawaneſe were now gone againſt the ſettlements; and it is imagined they will fall upon Green Brier.——All the country about Pittſburg is in a very ruinous and diſtreſſed ſituation, the inhabitants having chiefly fled, and forted themſelves as low as Old-Town on Potowmack river.

BOSTON, *June* 9.

On laſt Lord's day the innocent, exemplary and uſeful life of Mr. RICHARD DRAPER, was terminated by a lingering conſumptive diſorder, in the 48th year of his age. He was Printer to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable his Majeſty's Council; and publiſher of the Maſſachuſetts Gazette, and the Boſton Weekly News-Letter.

He was deſcended from a religious and reputable family, who early emigrated to America, from Banbury, in Oxfordſhire; his grandfather, Mr. Richard Draper, was for many years Deacon of Dr. Colman's church, his father, Mr. John Draper, ſucceeded Mr. Bartholomew Green in the publication of the Boſton Weekly News-Letter, which has been regularly continued by the family for 80 years paſt, and was the firſt publication of the kind in New-England, if not the firſt in the new world.

The perſon whoſe loſs we now regret, was remarkable for the amiable delicacy of his mind, and gentleneſs of his manners.—A habit enfeebled and emaciated by remorſeleſs diſeaſe, and unremitted diſtreſs, could never baniſh the ſmile from his brow: a well-founded confidence in the mercies of his God, and the happy conſciouſneſs of a life well ſpent, ſmoothed the pillow of anguiſh, and irradicated the glooms of death, with the promiſe of ſucceeding joy; in every relation he ſuſtained in life, his endearing manners, and inflexible integrity, rendered him truly exemplary; as a publiſher he was remarkable for his judgment in ſelecting intelligence, and almoſt ſingular for that honeſt indignation with which he would reject any attack upon private character; amid the tempeſt of political warfare, his firm attachment to the intereſt of his friend and patron, whom he thought injuriouſly treated, ſometimes expoſed the moſt lively ſenſibilities to the rage of ſome licentious pens; he would pity and endeavour to reclaim, by patiently ſuffering what he had ſufficient ablities to chaſtiſe: by a happy equanimity of diſpoſition he roſe ſuperior to the ruder paſſions, long ſchooled in affliction, he ſighed for the calm repoſe of the grave, and panted for the bleſſings of immortality. The wiſe, the good of all parties, unite in expreſſing their ſorrows on the loſs of the tender huſband, the kind friend, the humble chriſtian, the beloved citizen, and the honeſt man.

His remains were very reſpectfully interred laſt evening.

June 13. Laſt Thurſday a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Governor, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to both Houſes of General Aſſembly, at the opening of this ſeſſion, has been read and conſidered with all due attention in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Your Excellency has therein ſignified to us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of his province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that your commiſſion has been read and publiſhed:" We congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe arrival, and honour you in the moſt exalted ſtation in this province; and confiding in your Excellency, that you will make the known conſtitution and charter of the province the rule of your adminiſtration, we beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing, on our part, ſhall be wanting that may contribute to render the ſame eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government and the welfare of our conſtituents, and we thank your Excellency for the aſſurances you are pleaſed to give of your concurrence with us therein.

It gives us pain to be informed by your Excellency, that you have the King's particular commands for holding the General Court at Salem, "from the firſt day of this inſtant, June, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his royal will and pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton." We are entirely at a loſs for the cauſe of this command, as we cannot conceive any public utility ariſing from it, and both we and our conſtituents are now ſuffering the great inconveniences of it.

The removal of the Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, its antient and only convenient ſeat, has very lately given great diſcontent to the good people of this province; and we cannot but think that miſrepreſentations, from perſons reſiding in this province; have induced his Majeſty's Miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty to lay your Excellency under an injunction, whereby the people are, in this inſtance, deprived of the benefit of that diſcretionary power, which is veſted in the Governor by the charter, and has been exerciſed by former Governors, of determining in ſuch caſe for the good of the province: We confide however in your Excellency's impartiality and juſtice, that the true ſtate of this province, and the character of his Majeſty's ſubjects in it, their loyalty to their Sovereign, their affection for the parent country, as well as their invincible attachment to their juſt rights and liberties, will be laid before his Majeſty; and we hope by this means your Excellency will be the happy inſtrument of removing the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and reſtoring harmony, which has too long been interrupted by the artifices of intereſted and deſigning men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular buſineſs before us, excepting the ſupply of the treaſury for the ſupport of government, for the enſuing year, to which we ſhall give our immediate attention, as alſo to any other matters your Excellency may pleaſe to lay before us, and give that diſpatch to the public buſineſs, which the manifold and great inconveniences of our preſent ſituation will admit.

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, before they proceeded to buſineſs in Salem, on Wedneſday laſt, came into the following reſolutions, and ordered the ſame to be entered on their journals, viz.

Reſolved, That by the royal charter of this province, the power of convening, proroguing and adjourning the Great and General Court of Aſſembly, from time to time, is veſted in the Governor, to be exerciſed as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and for the good of the people.—Therefore,

Reſolved, That it is clearly the opinion of this Houſe, that whenſoever the Governor of the province doth convene or hold the General Aſſembly at any time or place unneceſſarily, or merely in obedience to an inſtruction, and without exerciſing that judgment and diſcretion of his own, with which by charter he is ſpecially veſted for the good of the province, it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the letter, as well as the ſpirit and intention of the charter.

Reſolved, That the town of Boſton hath, from the earlieſt times of this province, been judged, and ſtill is, on various accounts, the moſt convenient place for holding the General Aſſembly, and accordingly ample proviſion is there made for the accommodation of the ſaid General Aſſembly, at a very great expence, to the people of this province.

Reſolved, As the clear opinion of this Houſe, that the General Aſſembly cannot be removed from its antient ſeat, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, and held in any other place, without great and manifold inconveniences to the members thereof, and injury and damage to thoſe who have neceſſary buſineſs to tranſact with the ſaid General Aſſembly; many of which inconveniences have been clearly ſtated, and expreſſed by former Houſes of Repreſentatives, as appear by their journals.

Reſolved, That this Houſe can ſee no neceſſity for the removal of the General Aſſembly from its antient and only convenient place, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, to the town of Salem; and the removal of the ſaid Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, without neceſſity, is at all times to be conſidered a very great grievance.

PORTSMOUTH, (*New-Hampſhire*,)
June 10, 1774.

Laſt Wedneſday his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, then ſitting.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

AS I look upon the meaſures entered into by the Houſe of Aſſembly, to be inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of this government, it is my duty, as far as in me lies, to prevent any detriment that might ariſe from ſuch proceedings.—I do therefore hereby diſſolve the General Aſſembly of this province, and it is diſſolved accordingly.

J. WENTWORTH.

JOSEPH WILSON,

Has imported by the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and is now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Front ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, of all prices, with ſundry Mancheſter Goods ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh, or on ſhort credit. He has alſo for ſale, claret of the firſt quality, and genuine old red Port.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half or the whole of them valuable Mills, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, together with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a coopers ſhop, ſmoke houſe, ſtables, &c. all in good repair: Alſo about 70 acres of land, 5 of which are exceeding good meadow, a good young orchard, about 40 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land for tillage. The mills are in very good repair (the running gear almoſt new) having two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, a machine and Dutch fan for cleaning wheat, and four boulting cloths, all going by water. On the landing, about two miles below the mills, there is erected a good ſtore-houſe for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. which will alſo be ſold with the above. For further particulars apply to HUGH HARTSHORNE, Eſq; or EBENEZER LARGE, in Briſtol, or to RICHARD HARTSHORNE on the premiſes.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS BURKE, deceaſed, are deſired to render the ſame; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

THOMAS ROKER, Adminiſtrator.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by Public Sale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling-houſe, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe, hen houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently ſituated in Hartford County, upon Buſh River, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and twenty-two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 30th day of June inſt. the ſale to begin at eight o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe late of JEREMIAH LEAMING, deceaſed, in the county of Cape-May, and province of New-Jerſey,

A LARGE parcel of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and a variety of other articles too tedious for an advertiſement; with ſome negroes, late belonging to the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming: At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun. and
LYDIA LEAMING.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate late of the ſaid Jeremiah Leaming, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment unto

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun. Executor.
LYDIA LEAMING, Executrix.

POREE, SURGEON DENTIST,

From NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver and Gilder, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-ſtreet, in all diſorders incident to the teeth and gums: To render the complaints attending thereon as little grievous as poſſible, he makes artificial teeth, from one to a whole ſet, ſo as that they will appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as natural ones, which he likewiſe fixes in an eaſy manner. He cleans teeth and draws ſtumps, ſo as not to give the leaſt pain, and makes a preparation for cleanſing and preſerving the teeth and gums.

N. B. Said Operator has practiſed ſix years in the city of New-York, with great ſucceſs, and hopes to give equal ſatisfaction here.

Wincheſter, in Virginia, May 23, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1ſt of July next,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 3000 acres, ſituate on and near Back Creek, in Frederick County, Virginia, about twelve miles from Wincheſter, on the road leading to the Warm Springs, whereon are newly erected an extraordinary good ſaw-mill, on a never failing ſtream, which has alſo every convenience for a griſt mill, with two ſmall dwelling-houſes and a barn: There are on ſaid land about 110 acres of bottom ground, fit either for meadow, corn or hemp; 6 acres of upland cleared; about half of the land is tolerable good for wheat or other grain, and extraordinary well timbered with oak and pine: About half of the land, with the ſaw-mill, is now rented on a leaſe of ten years, at £50 Virginia currency, per annum: The above place is laid off for two tenements, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. Any further deſcription of the premiſes, the ſubſcriber apprehends to be unneceſſary, being convinced that thoſe perſons intending to purchaſe will be governed by their own judgment of the eſtate, and not by his mere deſcription of it, which will effectually obviate any partiality on his part, as well as any ill natured and groundleſs aſſertions of envious neighbours, who ſometimes, under the maſk of religion and friendſhip, take a pleaſure in endeavouring to depreciate the property of their neighbours. The ſubſcriber is particular in this point from having ſuffered an injury of this kind from a perſon in a neighbouring county, who knows very little of the ſubſcriber's concerns, and never ſaw any part of the above land.——Reaſonable credit will be given to the purchaſer, and the ſubſcriber may at any time be ſeen and treated with at his houſe, at the ſign of William Pitt, in Wincheſter.

MESHACH SEXTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of likely brown HORSES, full 15 hands high, one five, the other ſix years old, warranted ſound: They are well broke, both to a ſingle and double carriage, and are good ſaddle horſes. Enquire at JOHN HALE's ſtables.

A LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in ST. THOMAS's CHURCH LOTTERY, Alexandria, Weſt New-Jerſey.

N. B. Thoſe Numbers that have no ſums affixed to them are prizes of *Two Dollars* each.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.		
3	3	306		593		912		1276		1564		1867		2177		2491		2790		3097		3402		3747		4034		4362		2658		4959	
17		7		98		13		77	3	67		77		79		96		91		3100		8		54		37		63		60		65	
18		8		99		17		88	3	68		78		82		97		95		2		11		57		40		66		63		69	
25		9		606		19		89	3	69		80		85		98		96		3		13		58		47		67	50	66		74	
27		13		12		23		90		70	10	84		86		2505		98		4	3	20		61		49		70		67	3	81	
28		14		13		24		92		72		85		91		7		99		7		23		62		52		73		69		85	
31		16		14		25		93		73		88		92		8		2802		9		24	3	63		53		74		79	3	86	
32		19		20		28		96		78		93		96		9	3	3		11		30		64		58		81		81		88	
33		26		21		33		98		79		99		98		16		4		12		31		67		61		85		83		90	
35		27		22	3	34	3	1301		80		1901	3	99		19		7		13		34		70		62	20	88		84		95	
37		28		23		41		2		81		2	20	2201		22		9		14		37		74		65		90		86		96	
42		35		26		42		9		84		3		3		24		16		16		39		76		68		91		87		98	
44		37		33		44		11		85		8		4		28		17		17		44		85		70		94		90		99	
45		38		36		76		13		87	3	23		5		31		18		25	10	47		87		71		97		94		5006	
47		40		40		79		14		88		26		8		34		19		26		48		88		76		4400		95			
50		41		41		80		15		90	3	29		9		35		20		27		49		91		79		3		96	3		
51		44		43		81		16		92		31		10		36	3	23		33		50		92		80		5	3	97			
55		47		45		90		19		93		35		19		39		25		35		51		95		82		8		98			
56		53		48	3	92		20		97		36		20		40		26		38		52		96	3	83		13		4702			
57		54	3	50		94		21		1601		37		23		41		31	3	39		57		3802		87		14		4			
58		55		51		96		22		3		38		25		43		32		42		60		3		88	3	16		5			
59		57		53		1002		37		4		39		27		44		35		44		61		11		90		17		8			
61		58	3	56	3	6		39		7		40		28		48		36		45		65		13	10	91		20		11			
64		59		57		8		40		8		45		29		49		40		52		66		15		94		22		12	3		
66		60		59		10		41		9		49		30	20	50		43		55		68		17	10	95		25		13			
70	3	62		63		13		42		20		52		36		60		44		57		69		18		98		26		15			
75		65		64		15		44		22		53		43		63		47		59		70		21		4101	3	29		16	3		
76		70		65		17		50		23		54		44		64		49		61		72		24		7		30	3	19			
79	50	71		67		19		53		24		58		45		67		50		63		75		25	20	13		31		21			
80		74		69		20		55		30		63		47		72		53		72		77	3	26		14		32		24			
83		81		70		21		59		32		64		48		75		56	100	74		80		29		18		33		27			
86		82	3	71		25		71		33		65		49		78		57		76		81		30		21		35		28			
93		86		73		29	3	72		39		66		58		80		60		78		82		31		27		36	50	30			
96		94		77		32		77		41		70		62		81		61		81		84		37		30		37		32			
97		99		83		35		78		42		72		64		84	3	62		84		88		39		31		39	10	34			
98		403	10	90		40		82		45	3	78		65	3	85		65		85		91		43	10	34		40		35			
100		5		93		42		83		53		81	3	67		86		70		91		95		44		37		46		36			
4		6		96		47	3	85		58		84		69		90		71		93		97		45		43	10	51		37			
5		7		98		48	3	86		59		87		72		91		72		97		3501		46	20	47		53		50			
10		8		99		51		90		65		89		74	10	92		76		99		5		47		48	3	57		52			
14		9		700		54		91		67		90	10	83		93		78		3212		6		48		49		58	3	58			
18		17		2		59		92		75		92		88		94		80		19		7	10	49		51		59		61			
22		18		5		60		95		76	3	98		92		97		84		22		12	3	54		52		65		92			
26		21		6		61		98		77		2002	3	93		98		86		27		13		56	10	55		66		69			
27		24		9		62	3	1401		82	10	3		94		2603		87		30		15		58		59		69		71			
29		25		12		63		5		84		7		95		5	3	91		36		20		59		60		72		74			
30		26		14		73		7		87		13		98		7		94		38		23		65		65		74		77			
32		29		36		78		9		88		15		2305		10		95		41		29		67		67		75		78			
36		30		38		79		11		92		18		8		13		96		45		40		68		70		78		80			
37	3	31		42		80		12		1703		19		15		18		97		46		42		71		72		81		84			
41		32		43		89		15		5		27		28		20		2900		54		43		76		73		82		91			
43		35		45		90		16		6		30		29		23		9		57		50		84		74		85		93			
51		39		47		96		18		7		36		31		24		11		58		52		86		77		88		94			
52		42		48		99		21		9		37	3	36		26		12		59		54		87		78		89		95	3		
56		46		52		1100		22		14		38		38		31	3	14		66		55		88		79		92	3	96			
57		49		53		2		26		17		39		39		32		16		67		58		89		84	10	95		99			
58		53	3	55		3		27		18		41		42	3	33		19		73		60		93		85		96	3	4802			
59		54		62		9		32		19		43		45		35		20		74		62		96		88		98		3			
61		55		63		10		33		22		45		50		40		21		76		66	3	97		89		4503		4			
62		57		64		12		35		24		47		52		48		25		77		70		98		93		4		5			
63		59		65	10	13		36		25		50	10	55		52		29		78		71		3901	20	94		5		6			
68		61		69	3	14		38		27		52		62		54	10	30		80		73		2		96		6		8			
75		63		72		18		40		28		57	3	64		56		33		82		75		5		4204		7	3	15			
76	3	69		74	3	21		43		30		60		69		59		38		83		84		9		5		8		18			
78		71	3	76		23		49		33		62		77		61		49		84		86		11		10		10		19			
80		72		80		24		50		39		63		78		62		52		85		88		13		13		12		25			
82		75		82		30		51		46		65		80		63		55		86		89		14		15		15		26			
84		77		87		31	10	53		49		73		82		64		57		89		94		15		16	3	16		28			
85		78		89		34		55		52		75		84		65		60		90		96		17		17		17		31			
86		82		96		35		62		71		78		85		68		65		94		99		22	3	20		22		32			
88		88		99		43		63		73		81		87		71	3	73		98		3603		26		24		23		38			
90		89		803		46		64		74		84		88		74		74		3300		5		29		39		29		39			
91		92		10		48		65		77		87		94		76		75		2	3	9		30		41		32		40			
93		98		12		56	10	66		78		90	3	97		79		81		3		10		35		46		34	3	41			
97		502		14		57		67		80		92		98		84		83		6		13		36		48		43		45			
201		4		15		64	100	71		81		93	3	2406		93		86		9		14	3	37		49		44		46			
6		5		17		67		78		86		94		12		95		87		10		15	3	39		54	3	46		47			
8		12		20		72		79		88		97		14		96		88		12		18		41		58		50		49			
11		14		21		73		81		90		98		15		2700		89		14		21		42		60		53		54			
15		20		23		75		82		91		2101		17		1		93		15		23		44	10	61		60		56			
22		22		28		76	10	84		92		6		18		2		94	3	16		29	3	48		62		61		61			
26		23		32		83		85		93		12		20		3		95		19	10	31	3	50		64		66		62			
28		25		35		85		89		95		14		21		6		96		20		33		55		65		68	50	64			
29		26		36		88	50	94		98	3	17		23		8		97		21	3	39		56		66		69		65			
34		27		37		91		95		1800		19		24		10		98		22		50		57		68		75		68			
39		29		42		92		97		5		20		25		11		3001		28		54		59		69		77		73			
41		31		48		94		1500		7		22		27		18		8		29		56		63		70		80		74			
47		38		50		95		3		8		23		35		19		11		33		57		64		71		81		75			
51		40		54		99		6		14		25		36		20		12	3	34		58		68		74	300	82		77			
56		45		57		1202		11		15		27		38		22		16		35		61		69		75		85		78			
57		47		63		10		13		17		28		39		27		23		38		64		71		77		88		83			
60		49		67		15		15		19	3	29		41		31		25		39	3	65		72		79		92		86			
62		51	10	70		16		18		20		31		44		37		32	3	40		74		73		80		94		87			
64		54		74		20		19		23		32		45		40		33		46		75	10	79		81		95		88			
65		58		79		24		22		25		35	10	48		41		35		53	100	79		81		83		4604		93			
66		62		82		25		23		26		36		49		44		39		54		81	3	86		90		5		97			
70		63		85		26		26		29		38		55		48	20	43		62		91		91		91	3	6		99			
71		64		86	3	28		31		31		39		58	10	50	3	46	3	63		94		99		99		12	20	4902			
73		67		90		32		32		34		42		60		54		52		65		98	20	4000		4303	3	16		5			
76		71	10	91		37		35		35		44		61		57		55	3	68		3700		1	3	8		18		7			
79		74		96		39		39		37	3	48		62		60		61		70	3	8		6		13		23		18			
82		75		99		45		44		38	3	52		64		63		63		72		10		7		20		25		25			
85		76		901		46		46		41		55		68		69		64		74		14		10		21		27		29			
86		77		2		49		51		45		56	3	70		73		74		81		18	3	11		25		28	3	33			
90	20	82		3		50		53	20	48		57		71		74		78		82		20		12		26		31		35			
94		83		7		60		54		49		58		73		75		80		85		25		14		28		35		37			
95		85		9		62		58		54		60		75	3	76	10	82		87	3	28		22		30		38		42			
300		91		10		67		61	3	58		62		76	20	77		83		88		29		24		32		40	3	47			
2		92		11		70		63		62	3	67		77		78		85		92		31		26		37		42		48			
												70		81		80		86	3	93		38		28		38		44		49			
												71		83		81		87		94		39		30		47		48		51			
												72		88		82		88		95		41		32		56		49		56			
												76		90		83		94		98		46		33		61		53		58			

DEDUCTION.

For a Prize of 300 Dollars receive	£. 96	2	6
100	31	17	6
50	15	18	9
20	6	7	6
10	3	3	9
3	0	19	1½
2	0	12	9

First Drawn, No. 1979 — 15 Dollars.
Laſt Drawn, No. 4526 — 15 Dollars.

We hereby certify that the above Liſt of Prizes is juſt and true.

JOSEPH STOUT,
AND
EPHRAIM ANDERSON, } *Check Clerks.*